

OL. 78

NO. 6

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textile bulletin

JUNE • 1952

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55 Years of Leadership

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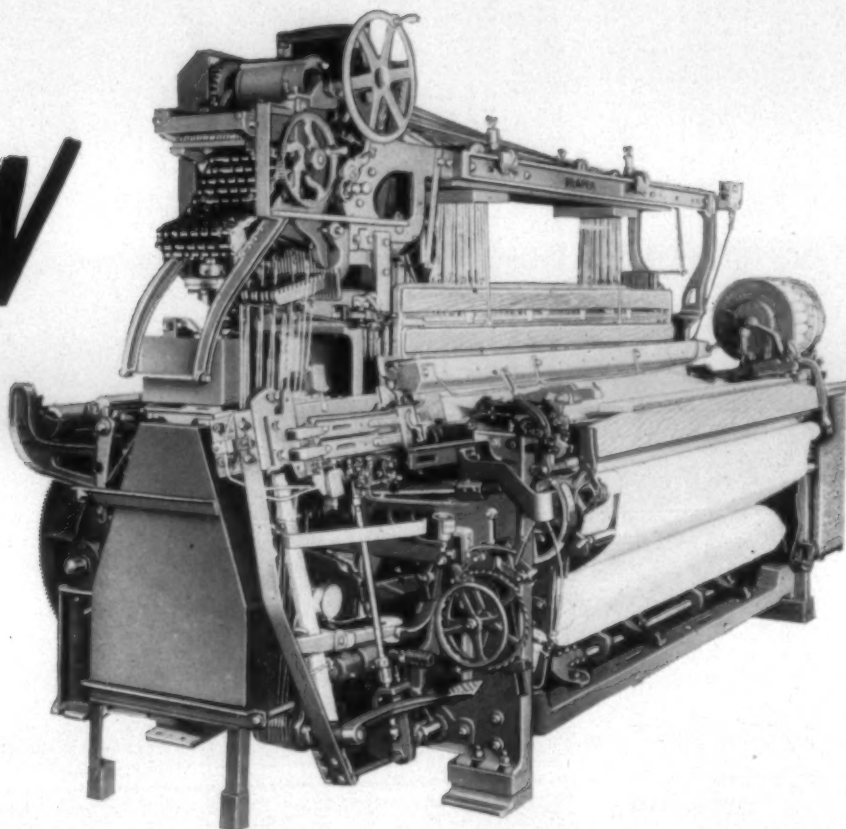
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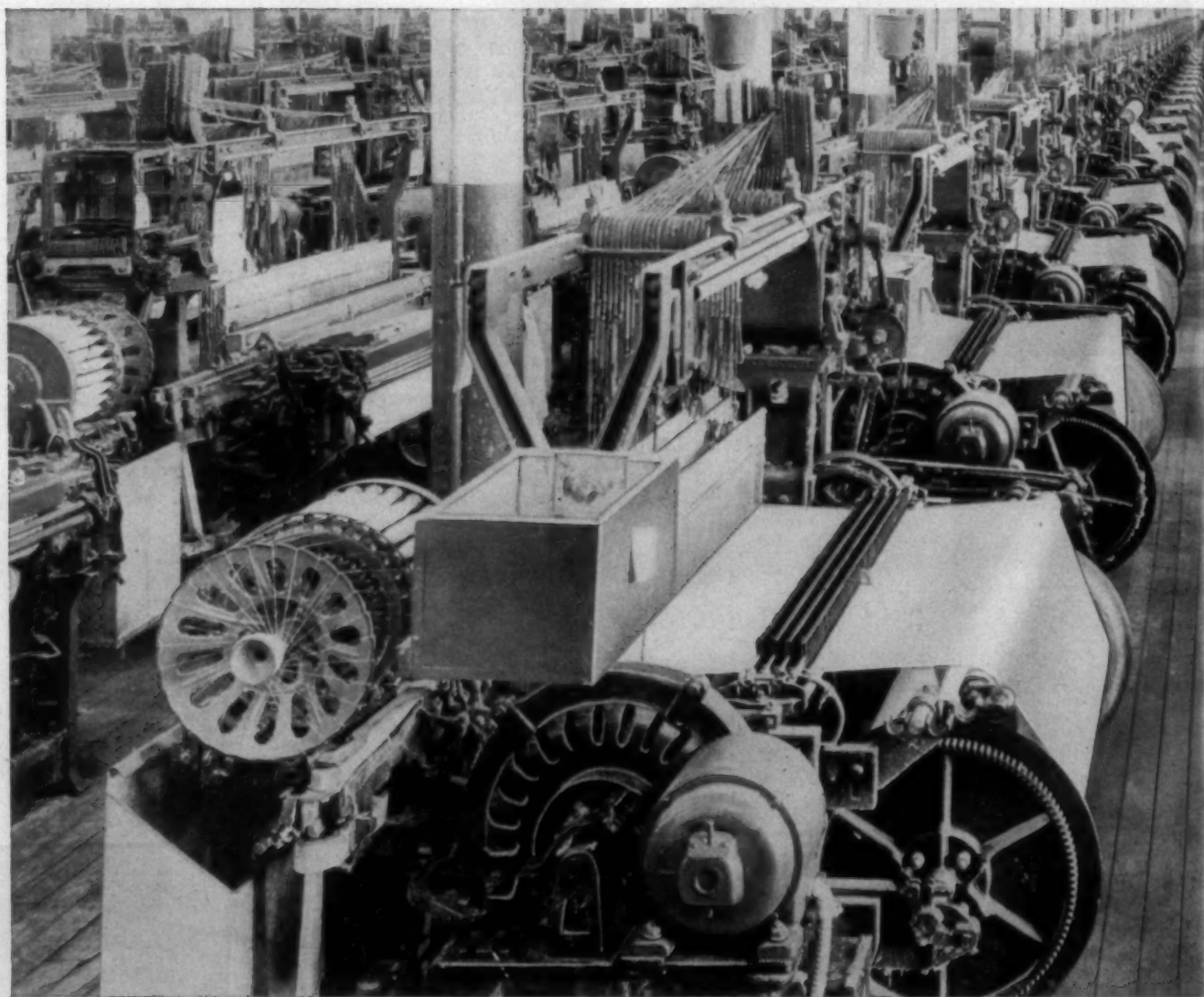
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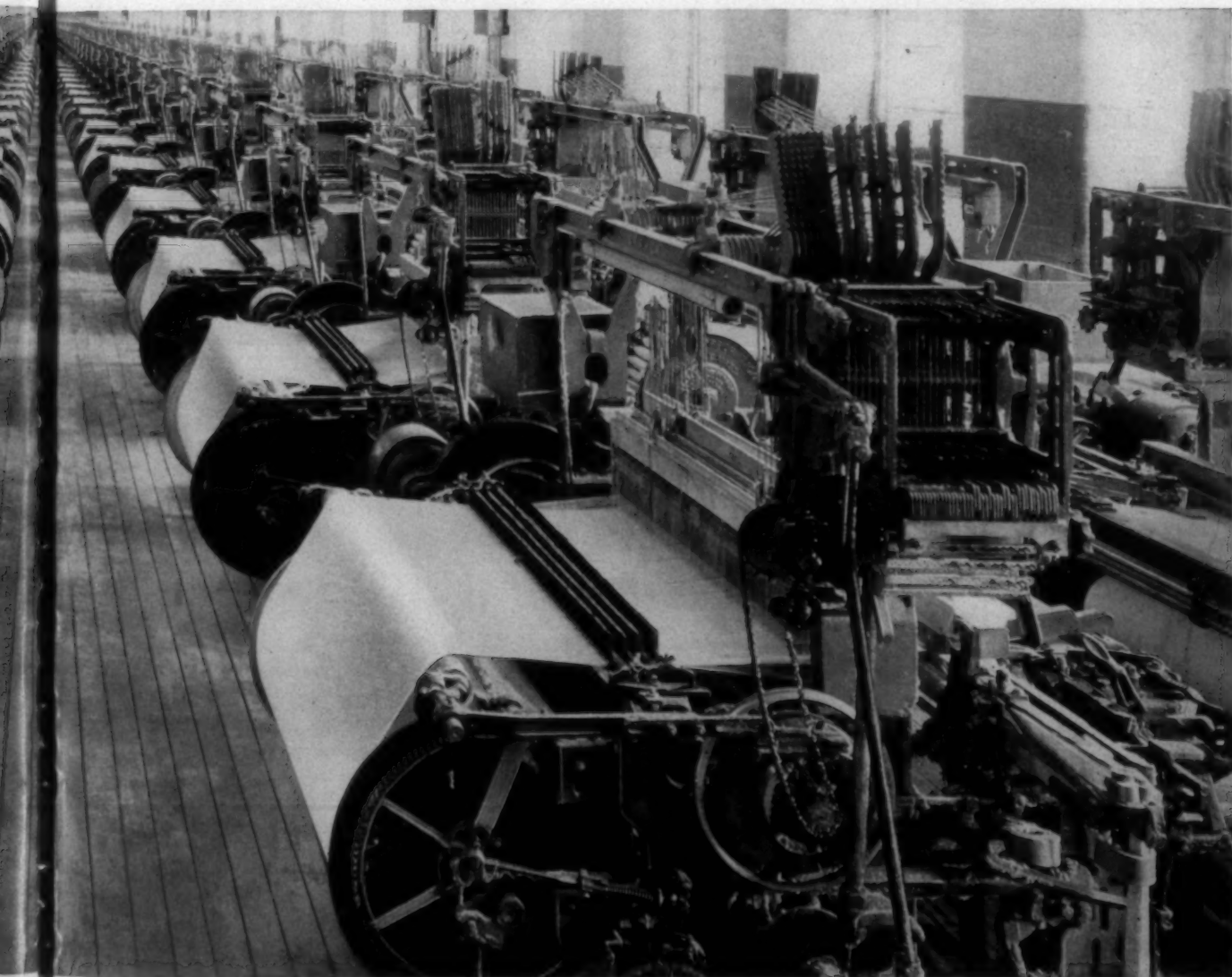
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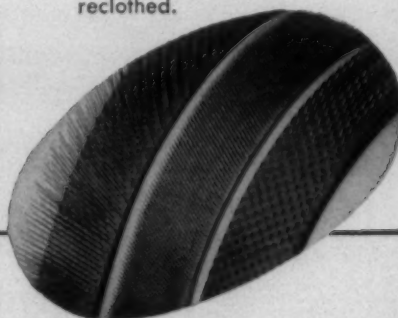
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Delivering all the
high productivity
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Wooden Tubes

by



Designed for the
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GWALTNEY
SPINNING FRAME

ADVANTAGES

1. Tube Drive at top of Spindle (indicated by arrow) for maximum mechanical efficiency.
2. Made of selected Adirondack rock maple.
3. Machined accurately on outside diameter to insure exact concentricity.
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6. Heavy gauge brass shields protect base.
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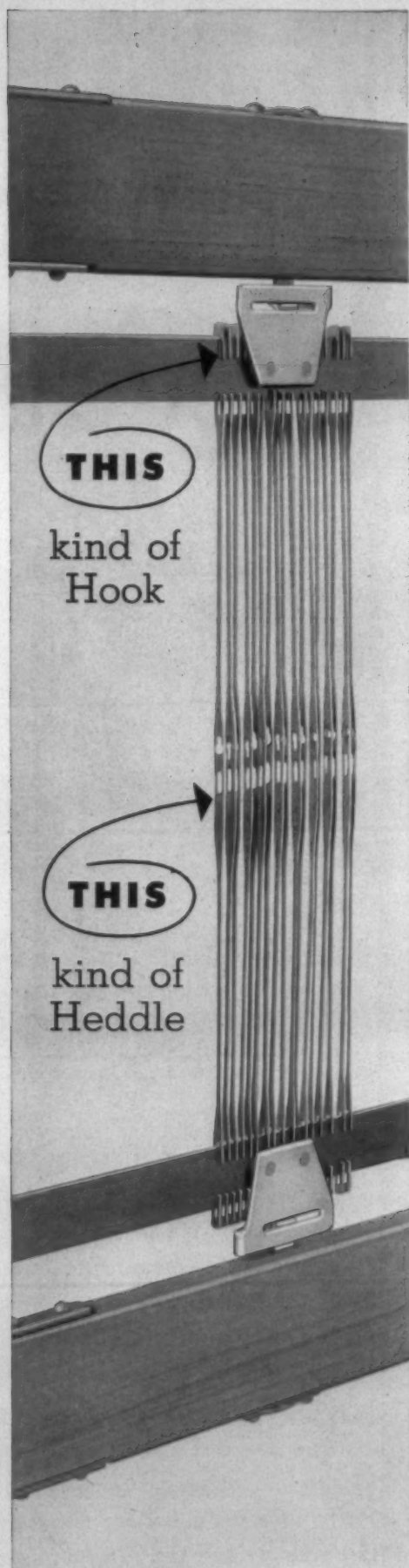
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for use with the
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LOS ANGELES: E. G. Paules, 1782 W. Vernon Ave.
DALLAS: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co.
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U S congratulates SACO-LOWELL on its notable new improvement in spinning machinery. A "partner in progress" U S is licensed to manufacture wooden tubes for use on the sleeve type New Era spindles which are standard on the Gwaltney Frame.

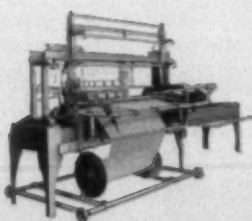
Let the 95-year experience of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. as yarn carrier specialists work to your advantage when you specify spinning tubes for Saco-Lowell SG-1 frames. Any U S sales representative will give you detailed information



You can improve
your weaving **NOW**
and be ready for a
Warp Drawing Machine
LATER if you will
gradually re-equip with
FULL-FLOATING type
Harness Frames and
key-hole type Heddles...

The Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine requires equipping your looms with harness having steel heddles of the type shown here, in order that the selecting mechanism may properly position the correct heddle eye for each drawing-in needle stroke. Also, these harness must have support bar hooks of the type shown, in order that the heddles may move freely the full length of the frame. The machine holds the heddles in a group, setting them off at proper intervals as each is drawn. This full-floating construction *improves weaving immediately* by removing restrictions and permitting each heddle to find its proper in-line position in the frame.

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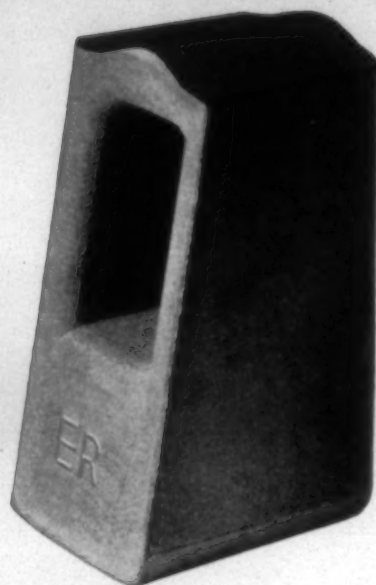
why not start *now* to replace with the type that can be used on a Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine? Then, when you are ready for the machine, the problem of special harness will have been solved. For details in connection with such a program, we suggest you consult your Barber-Colman representative.

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Give the Super Picker a trial on your high-speed or standard speed looms. See for yourself, right in your own mill, how it will out-pick any ordinary picker you can buy! Ask your salesman, or: Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Div., Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.



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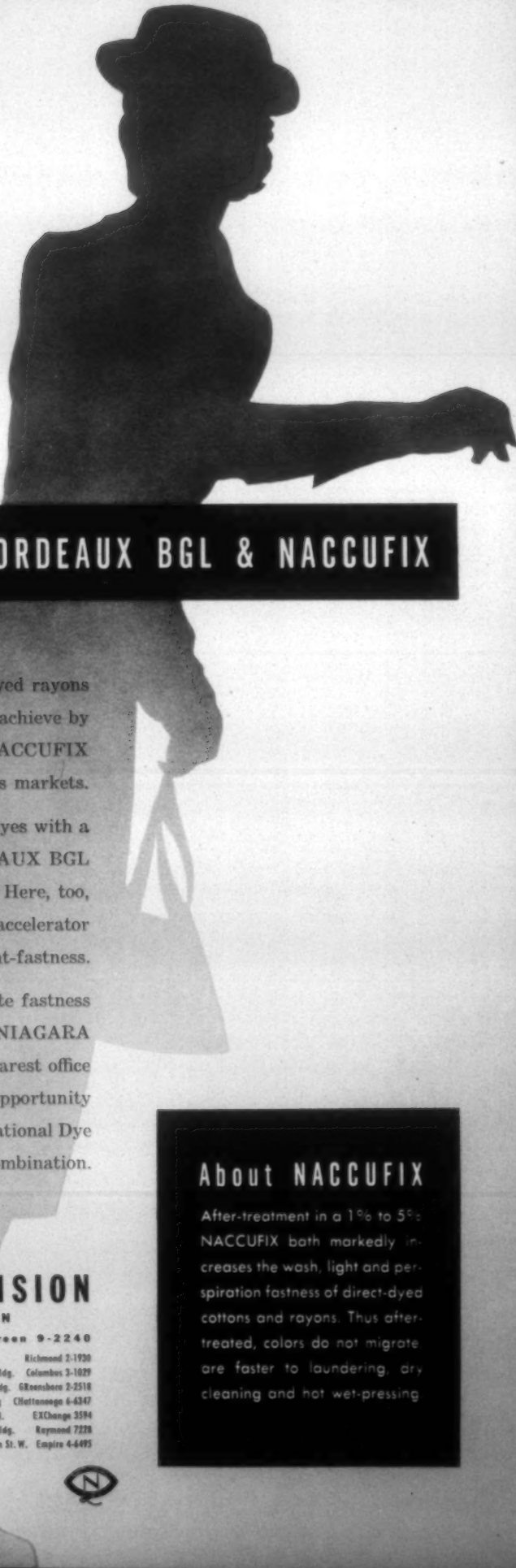
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of the
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attractive costs*

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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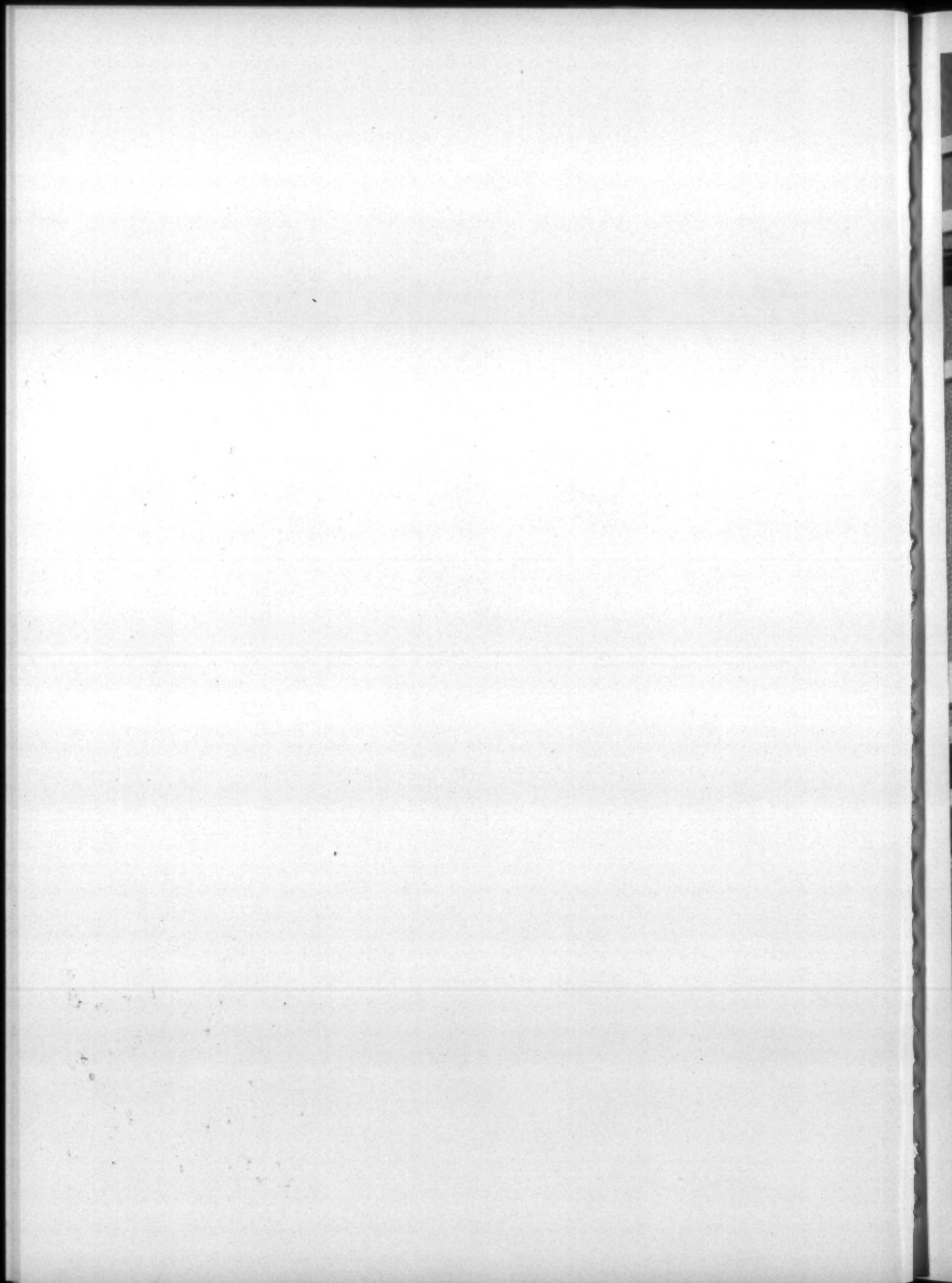
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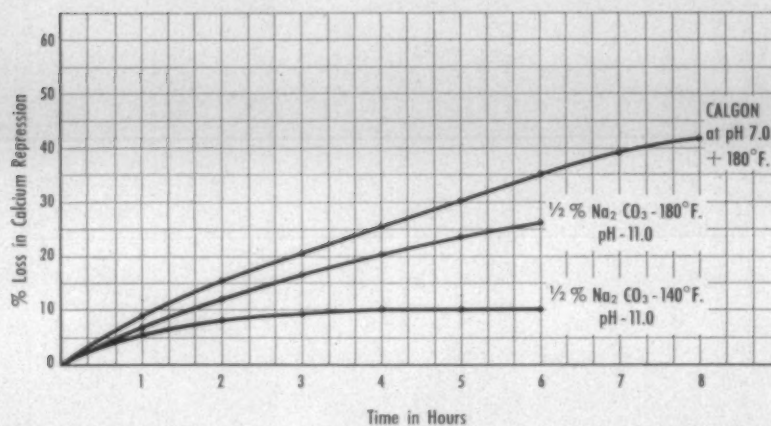
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Leather Belting Company

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under varying conditions of temperature and alkalinity



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Use Calgon where you require a sequestrant or "chelating agent" in textile processing. Calgon solutions have high stability, and high calcium sequestering properties. Add low cost and exceptional detergency to these desirable features, and you can see why Calgon is valuable to the textile manufacturer.

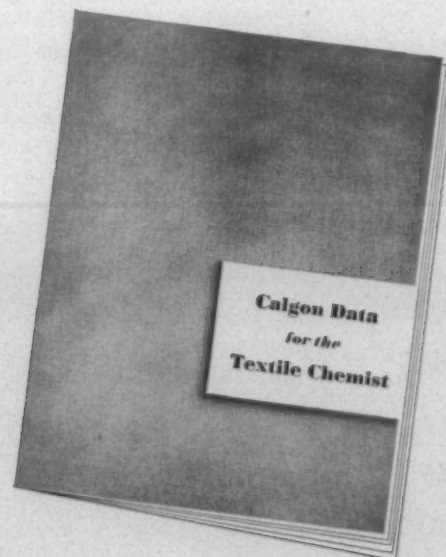
Let us show you where and how Calgon can help you. Write, wire or phone today. Our booklet "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist" is yours for the asking.

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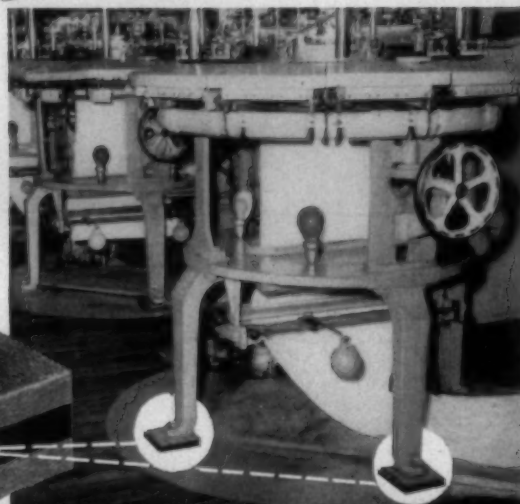
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STREET.....
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"It's a Good Place to Work..."

... say these seven fathers—whose total employment record with Howard Bros. totals 220 years and are sharing their experience with their sons.

In fact, one-third of all Howard Bros. personnel have been connected with the company 25 years or more. A majority of our employees have seen 15 years to 25 years service.

This background of long experience is just one of many reasons why TUFFER has proved itself as top quality card clothing in woolen and cotton mills throughout the country.

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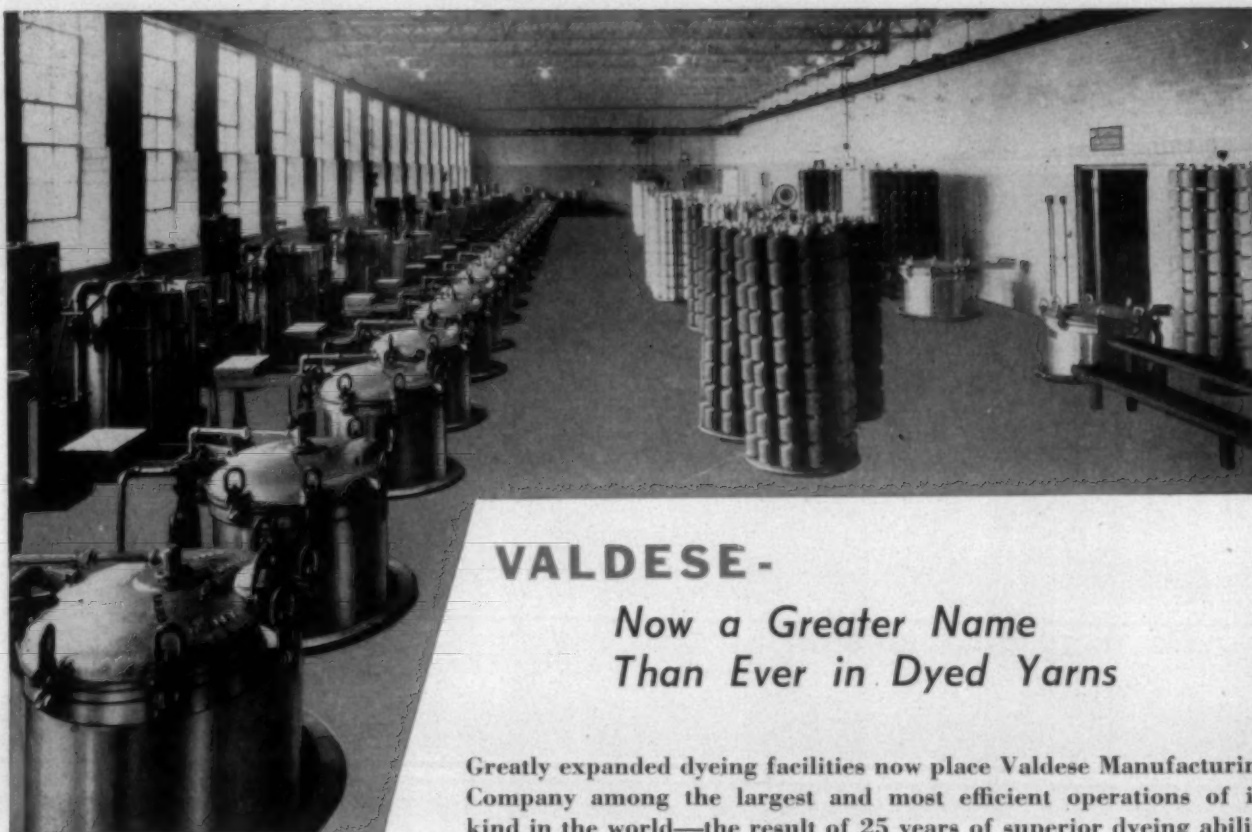
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from

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Recent installation of Gaston County Dyeing Equipment at Valdese Manufacturing Co., Valdese, N. C.

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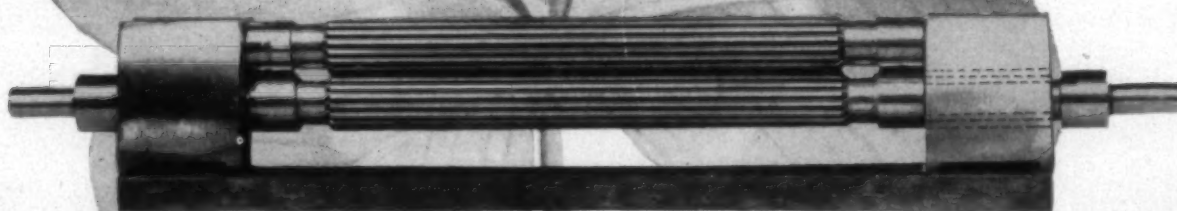
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Ideal High Speed Ball
Bearing Drawing
Rolls*

Lucky because you can order Ideal Drawing Rolls as replacement parts and get almost twice as much production per frame, save on operating costs, and produce better quality yarn. Accurate records kept on hundreds of Ideal roll units prove this beyond question. Ideal ball bearing spacing units prevent wear, misalignment, and unequal tension between rolls. They permit continuous high speeds which were formerly considered impractical.

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Ideal High Speed Ball Bearing Drawing Rolls are far superior to anything else you ever used. Investigate their great advantages before you replace your next worn drawing rolls.

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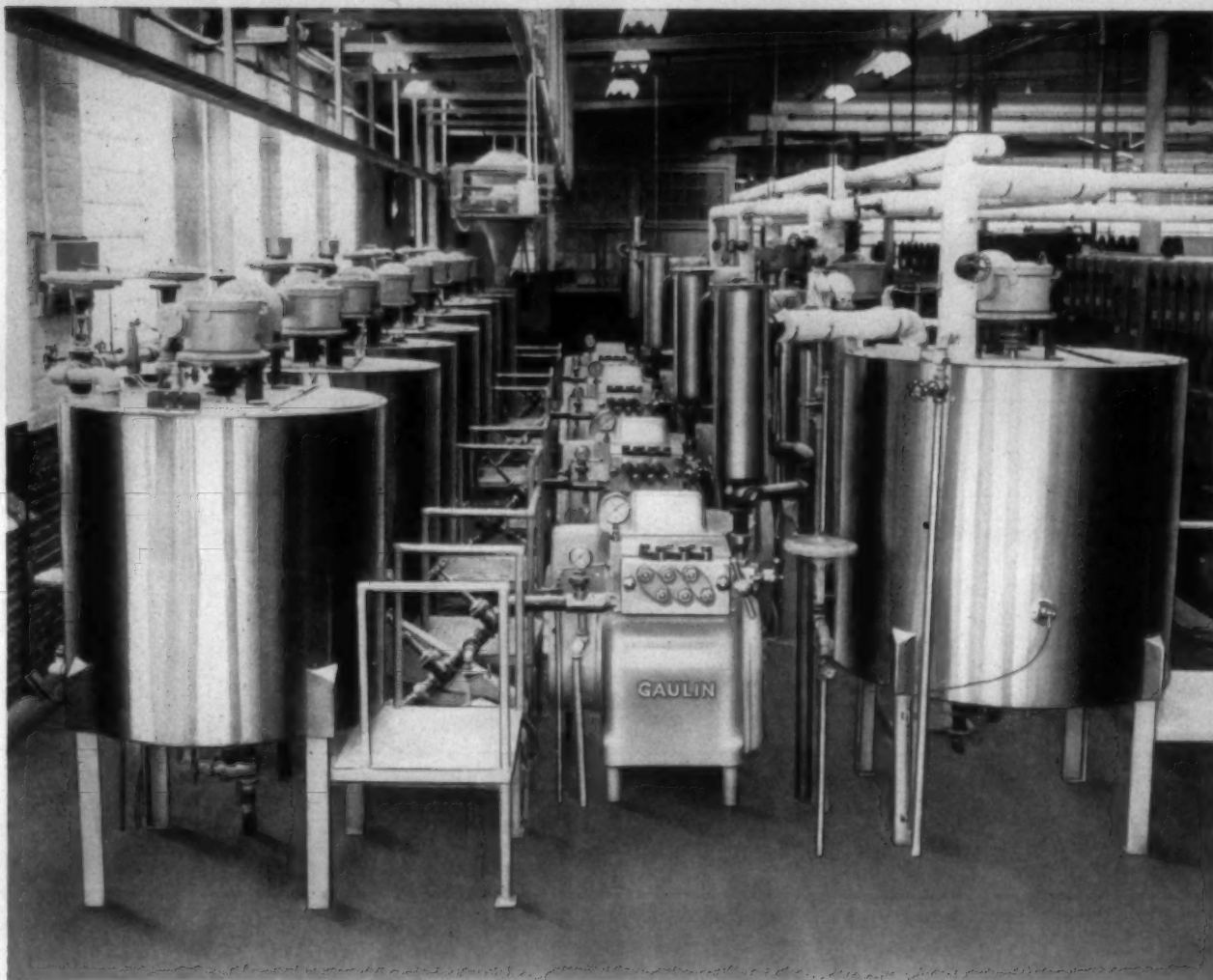
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This company makes a finer, perfectly uniform and stable size with Gaulin Homogenizers. Result is better control of pickup and penetration . . . with improved fiber lay.

More than 1500 GALLONS

of GAULIN-HOMOGENIZED Size Every Hour

This World-Famous Southern Cotton Mill uses four 400 GPH Gaulin Homogenizers to make a *uniformly better size, more economically*. Just like hundreds of other mills, they switched to Gaulin-Homogenized size because it makes a *stronger, more elastic* yarn — that sheds less and breaks less at the loom and slasher.

Many mills report weaving efficiencies up as much as 1 to 3%.

All report that savings in starch, steam, cooking time or reduced labor alone pay for the installation of a Gaulin Homogenizer.

Present installations include machines for cotton, worsted and rayon sizes.

If higher weaving efficiencies and lower size preparation costs interest you, write for the full facts on Gaulin guaranteed performance, today.

*Look to GAULIN
HOMOGENIZERS
for—*

- More Uniform Size
- Improved Viscosity Control
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CORROSION affects every plant in the Textile Industry

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST ANNUALLY

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... may be ruined by constant attack of acids, alkalies, fumes, chemicals, moisture, gases and weathering.

2 Your Valuable Products

... are subject to contamination and loss whenever they are in contact with corroded surfaces.

3 Expensive Shutdowns

... and loss of production with costly man-hours for repairs may be incurred unnecessarily.

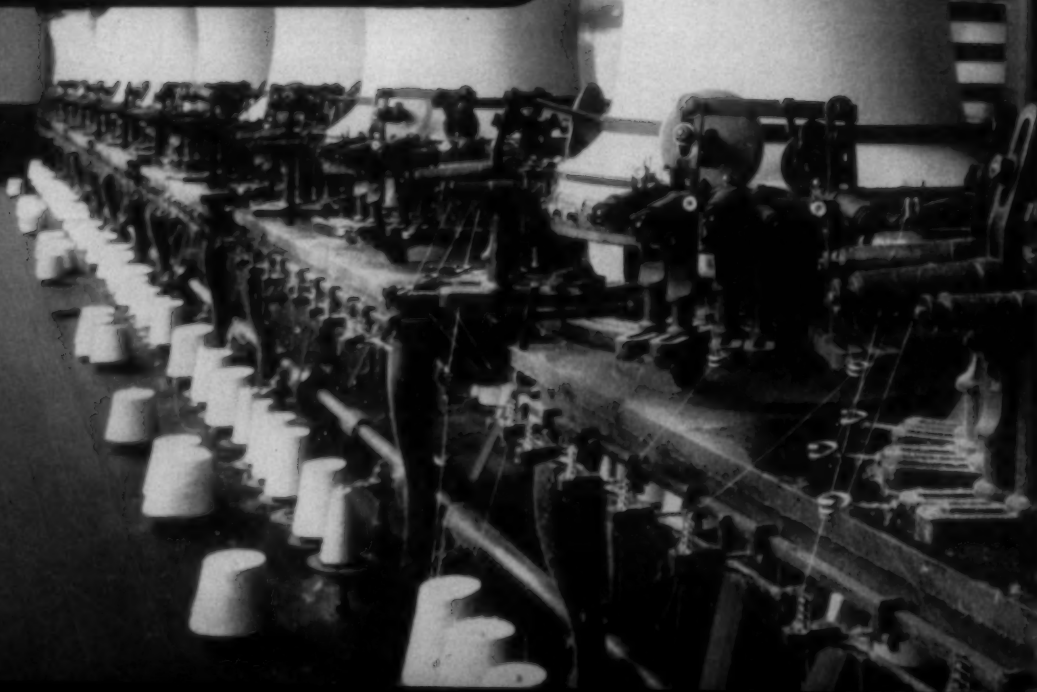
4 Your Profits

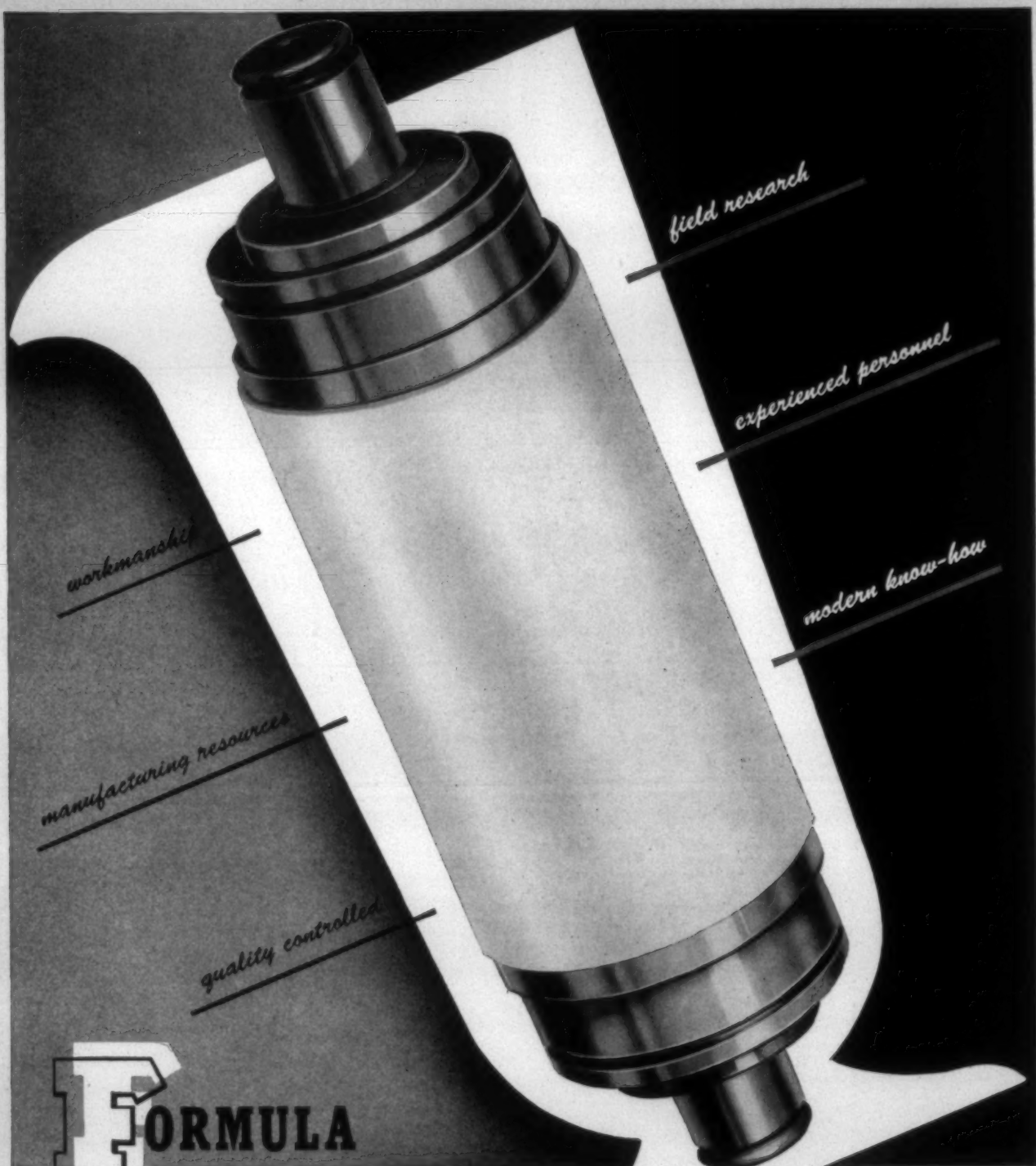
Ruined equipment, contaminated products, the loss of production and repair expense caused by shutdowns mean only one thing ... reduction in *your* profits!

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CALENDER ROLLS IN THE WORLD

Rayon Reports

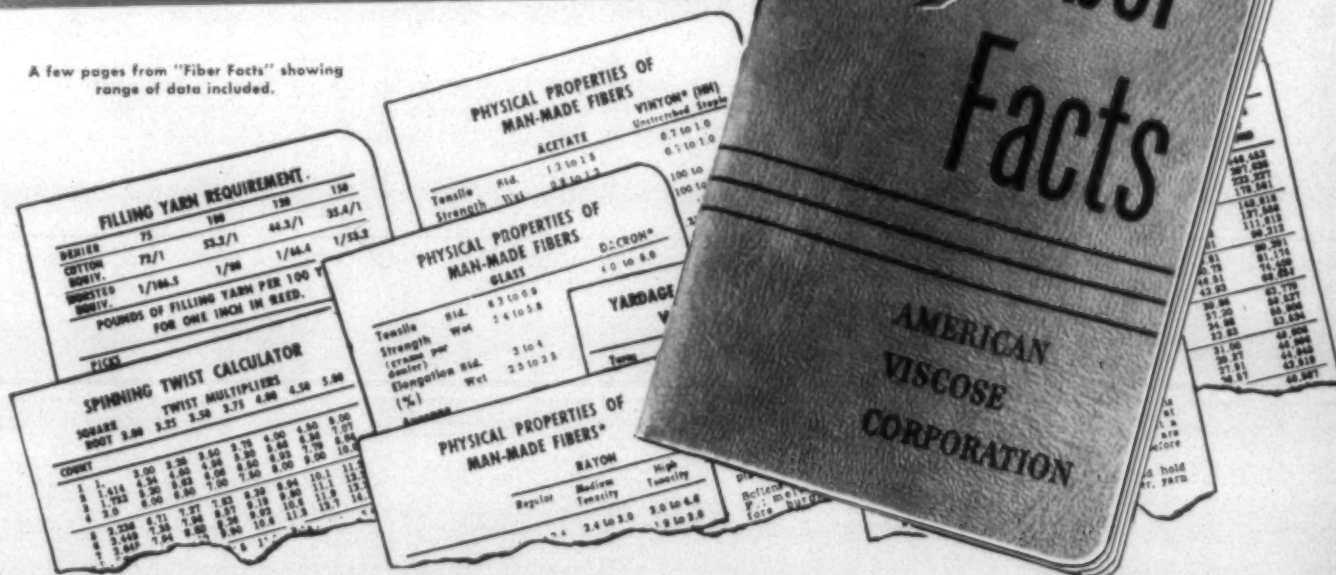
Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

JUNE, 1952

NOW AVAILABLE! Revised edition of "FIBER FACTS"

Actual size of book—designed to fit into wallet or vest pocket.

A few pages from "Fiber Facts" showing range of data included.



1952 edition of useful vest pocket handbook ready for distribution

Avisco's "Fiber Facts," the useful and popular vest pocket handbook, has been revised to include up-to-the-minute facts which have become available during the past year. The first of its kind, this little compendium of essential information on textiles has proved to be an essential tool to many mill executives and others in the industry. Users report that its information-packed pages enable them to keep basic data at their finger tips and thus minimize the need for search through bulkier technical works.

Often needed information on Avisco and its products, comprehensive tables on such subjects as physical properties of rayon and other synthetic fibers, denier conversion, spinning twist calculations and yarn requirements are presented in digest form. The contents include a glossary of textile terms, a bibliography of rayon publications, a calendar, and space for memoranda.

Everyone actively working with man-made fibers will want this revised edition of "Fiber Facts." Write on your firm's letterhead for your copy.

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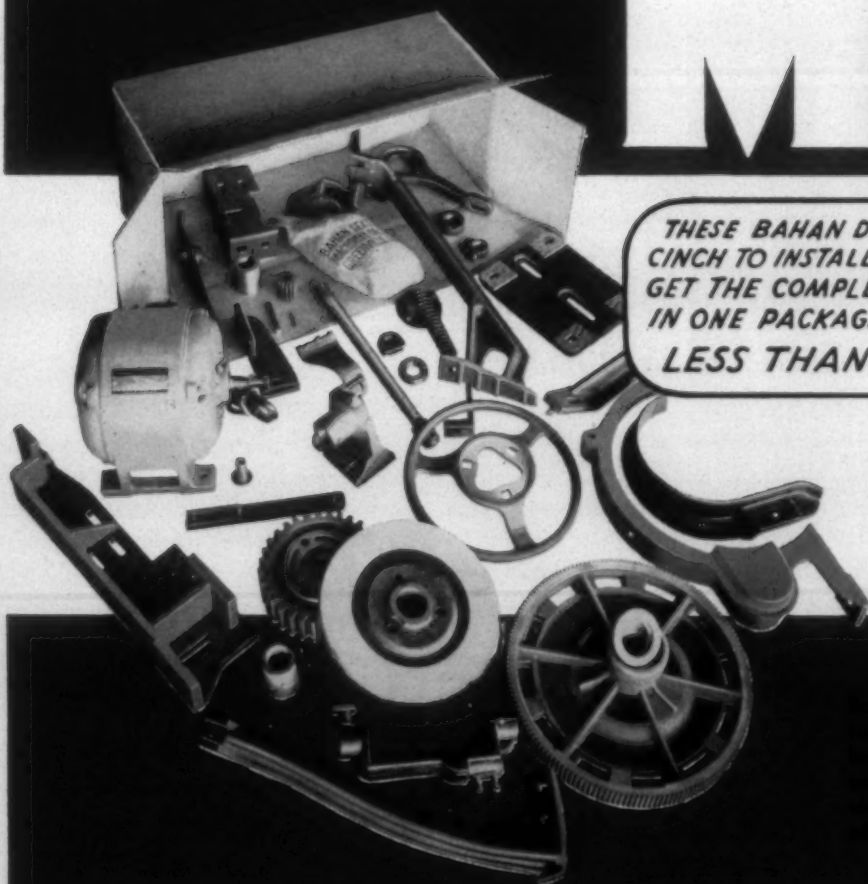
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BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., INC.
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

MOTO



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DRIVES

textile bulletin

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Single copies15

Advertising By Telephone

Securing advertising by long distance telephone has become such a racket that we feel attention should be called to same.

There are groups of men and women who now make a lucrative living simply by telephoning prospective advertisers and claiming to represent labor union or anti-labor union movements, safety organizations, anti-Communist organizations or just about anything they can devise as an excuse.

Strangely enough, cotton mills, including some that are operated by hard-headed and successful business men, seem to be the principal "goats" for the "advertising by telephone" rackets.

We have before us a newspaper which is supposed to represent some safety campaign but there is no masthead or any statement relative to where published or by whom.

There is no name of a publisher or any statement the organization, safety or otherwise, by which it was sponsored or with which it is connected.

It is filled to the brim with advertising, including those of many cotton mills and one power company.

The amount of reading matter is very small and all of it is reprints or clippings.

The publication could not possibly do the safety program any good and the only beneficiary of its publication was a man or group of men and women who sat in an office and solicited advertising by telephone.

When the solicitor of advertising for a legitimate magazine or newspaper, of which there are many, calls at an office he can be asked to give documentary evidence of the affiliation of his publication with some recognized organi-

zation and explain how the publication he represents can render such service as to justify the expenditure of money for advertising.

Almost always a solicitor is required to furnish a statement of his circulation and to state the number of copies of the particular issue he will distribute.

When advertising is solicited by telephone, however, the solicitor can make any statement he wishes about the movement he is sponsoring, the affiliation of the publication with some recognized organization and the number of copies which will be printed.

The advantage to the solicitor by long distance telephone is that no record is made of any of his statements and if called to account, he can deny that he ever made them.

Without actually making a statement he can cause the prospective advertiser to believe that the publication is sponsored by some organization which has a definite purpose and which the prospective advertiser is willing to assist.

Very often the prospect is given to understand that by placing an advertisement, he can avoid labor union troubles whereas the solicitor has no affiliation with a union.

Usually the advertiser is given a discount of ten per cent for payment in advance and sends check and the publishers never have to make any actual contract.

In one case where a woman called to collect the amount, the mill manager asked her how many copies were distributed and received the reply "enough to send to the advertisers."

There are many legitimate magazines and newspapers in which mills will be well justified in placing advertising but the plan of securing advertising by long distance telephone has become a racket and is now affording a lucrative living for quite a number of men and women.

No legitimate publication will refuse to furnish a printed or written statement of its circulation or will refuse to identify the organizations with which it is affiliated and make verification possible.

We know one man who has lived for more than 25 years securing donations and advertising to "fight Communism." That particular man does make some calls on mills. We doubt, however, that he has ever done a single thing that has had the slightest adverse effect upon the spread of Communism.

We feel that those who agree to place advertising as the result of a long distance telephone call insist that no payment be made until they have received a statement of circulation and of the organization with which the publication is affiliated.

We queried six cotton mills who had placed advertisements in the safety publication mentioned above and not a single one of them could give the name of any man or woman connected with the publication or any recognized safety organization with which it was affiliated.

Devil Vs. Deep Sea

People who find themselves faced with serious problems, no matter which way they turn, are rated as being "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

That is about the way the textile industry feels as it



STAYS WHITER
because it **STARTS WHITER!**

**INTERIOR SURFACES STAY CLEANER . . LONGER
..WITH KEM SAVE-LITE ..THE WHITER WHITE!**

How long white paint *stays* white—and *how* white it stays—depends, in part, on *how white it is to start with*.

Sherwin-Williams KEM SAVE-LITE Finishes for mill interiors cut upkeep costs because their brilliant whiteness both starts higher and stays higher in light reflection value. These facts are borne out not only in laboratory tests, but in year-after-year experience in leading textile mills the country over.

Test KEM SAVE-LITE for yourself against any conventional mill white finish. See the difference—in initial whiteness—in hiding power—in greater covering capacity. Call your Sherwin-Williams representative for a demonstration, or write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland 1, Ohio. (Division office, Charlotte, N. C.)



Types to Meet Varying Requirements

Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite is supplied in several types to meet varying operating conditions, both in oil type (Save-Lite) and synthetic (Kem Save-Lite). Gloss finish gives extreme ease of cleaning; Eg-Shel greatest diffusion and reflection of light. Fume and moisture-resisting types give added resistance where chemical fumes, moisture and heat are encountered.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE FINISHES
SAVE-LITE MILL WHITE • COLOR HARMONY FINISHES
MILL VILLAGE PAINTS

watches the fight between Emil Rieve and his C.I.O. and George Baldanzi and his new affiliation with the A.F.L.

Both are professional racketeers who get a very lucrative living out of organizing workers into unions and forcing them to pay weekly dues.

On the basis of behavior in the South during recent years the A.F.L. appears to be the best but in order to curry favor with industrial leaders and influence them, those who have managed A.F.L. affairs in the South have studiously worked to create the impression that their organization was milder in its behavior and would cause less trouble than the C.I.O.

As a matter of fact there is little to choose between them.

There are probably many who recall accounts of a mining strike at Herrin, Ill., a few years ago.

There the A.F.L., which now poses as mild mannered, shot employees and dragged them down rocky roads behind horses.

When the wounded and bleeding men, whose only offense was that they had refused to join the A.F.L., lay under a hot sun and begged for water they were spit upon and kicked by A.F.L. members.

There is little basis upon which to make a choice between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.

Both are controlled by men who get lucrative livings from collecting dues from union members and the leaders of both can be depended upon to instigate strikes whenever the collection of dues lags.

For the textile industry it is truly a case of being between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Since the above was written, Emil Rieve and several North Carolina C.I.O. leaders have been named in a \$100,000 suit filed in Greensboro. It was filed by North Carolina A.F.L. United Textile Workers officials, including Lewis Conn.

The suit asks \$50,000 actual and \$50,000 punitive damages, charging Rieve and his aides with "conspiring to harass union locals . . . by forcing themselves into buildings, . . . laying false claims to properties, . . . and interfering with the plaintiffs' use of properties."

Conn, now North Carolina A.F.L. textile director, is a former T.W.U.A. director in the state. He was one of a score of C.I.O. textile unionists fired by Rieve following his victory over George Baldanzi for the T.W.U.A. presidency. Baldanzi then bolted the T.W.U.A., taking the discharged organizers with him into the A.F.L. union.

Parallel Cases

The Reds in Korea refuse to sign a cease fire order unless the United Nations agrees to return all prisoners of war back to Red territory.

The United Nations knows that if all Red prisoners of war are returned, when pleased not to be returned, the Reds will torture and murder those who are no longer in sympathy with Communism.

The C.I.O. leaders of the steel strike insist that it will not be called off until the government agrees to a union shop in the steel industry, which means that thousands of workers will be denied employment if at the end of 30 or 60 days they refuse to join the C.I.O. and pay regular dues.

The Reds in Korea will not sign an armistice unless all prisoners of war are delivered to them and made subject to vengeance.

The C.I.O. steel union refuses to call off the strike unless the United States Government agrees to deliver to them those workers who do not wish to pay dues and make it legal for the union to refuse to permit men to work.

There is a deadly parallel between the demands of the Reds in Korea and the demands of the C.I.O. steel union in the United States.

Candidates And The F. E. P. C.

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia drew a sharp issue between himself and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee in their race for the Democratic presidential nomination by saying:

I could never support a compulsory F.E.P.C.

Senator Kefauver has said that while he personally opposes a compulsory F.E.P.C. he would accept a Democratic platform containing such a plank, or in other words, he would sell the South down the river if by doing so he could

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1952 —

Aug. 22-23—Summer outing, SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Chattanooga (Tenn.) Golf and Country Club.

Sept. 10-11—Fall meeting, the FIBER SOCIETY, Princeton, N. J.

Sept. 13—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.

Sept. 13—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 3—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 6-11—SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 16-17—Annual meeting, NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

Nov. 6-8—Annual national convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, and TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING EXPOSITION, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 15-21—Annual meeting (as part of a six-day cruise to Bermuda from Norfolk, Va.), CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION and SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 1-6—NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Dec. 6—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

— 1953 —

Feb. 18-20—COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

March 26-28—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

May 14-16—Annual outing, CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

June 29-July 3—Annual meeting, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, A.A.T.C.C., Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

— 1954 —

April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Annual convention, A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga. (Dates not yet selected.)

SEYCO Products

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Penetrants
Ty-In Penetrants
Shuttle Dressing

WET PROCESSING CHEMICALS AND AUXILIARIES

Dye Assistants
Penetrants
Rewetting Agents
Sanforized Fabric Oils
Detergents
Scouring Agents
Softeners

NIAGARA TWIST-SETTER

Yarn Conditioning
Penetrants



"HE WANTS TO KNOW WHERE WE KEEP OUR BIG SIZE FOR LARGE MILLS"

We make only one Size—the best. And that goes for all other Seyco Products.

The size of your order doesn't make any difference either. We like 'em big, medium, small and often.

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TEXTILE CHEMICALS
748 RICE STREET - ATLANTA, GA.

PENETRANTS • SIZING • SHUTTLE DRESSING • SOFTENERS • ALKALIS
• TWIST SETTER MACHINES •



get the votes of those people in the North who wish to force social equality with Negroes upon the South.

Senator Russell said the F.E.P.C. issue "has frightened a good many timid politicians," but he will not compromise in his opposition to the measure.

Questioned about the states' rights issues, on which he has differed with the Truman administration, Senator Russell said the states should especially be left free to control the police power—that is, matters concerning the courts and local crimes.

Russell said the F.E.P.C. "is an emotional issue," trumped up by certain politicians for their own self-interest. He said it is a national, not a sectional issue.

When Senator Taft was in Charlotte about two months ago, and speaking at Johnson C. Smith University, an institution for Negroes, some person in the audience, evidently trying to put him on the spot, asked him how he felt about the F.E.P.C.

Promptly and with boldness, because he was addressing a Negro audience, Senator Taft declared that the F.E.P.C. and segregation were matters which should be handled by the people of each state.

The declaration of Estes Kefauver that he would accept and support the F.E.P.C., if such a plank is placed in the Democratic Party platform, makes it plain to the people of the South that he is not entitled to their votes.

Should Taft and Kefauver emerge as the candidates of their respective parties we predict that Taft will receive the electoral votes of several of the Southern states.

Some may question this statement, but the people of the South feel too deeply upon the question of social equality with Negroes to vote for a man who says that he will support F.E.P.C. legislation by Congress simply because Northern Democrats have enough convention strength to place it in the platform of the Democratic Party.

Tenth Anniversary Of Textile Forum

The Textile Forum, as published monthly by students of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., has always been a very creditable magazine, but the June, 1952, or "Tenth Anniversary Issue," has exceeded anything which they have previously issued.

In addition to the usual technical articles the "Tenth Anniversary Number" contains a very complete and profusely illustrated write-up of the School of Textiles with an introductory letter by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell.

Emil & Harry

The following is the text of a letter, which certainly speaks for itself and the accomplished ass now occupying the White House, from Harry Truman, President of the United States, to Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America:

Dear Mr. Rieve:

I regret very much that I cannot be in Cleveland to talk personally with the delegates and members of the Textile Workers Union of America as they meet for their seventh biennial convention.

The textile workers of our country had a long, hard fight to

obtain the kind of wages, working conditions and job security they deserve as American citizens.

It has certainly been encouraging to me to see the great strides forward which the textile workers have made in recent years, despite the handicaps imposed by some of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

I am familiar with the ways in which the Taft-Hartley Act has seriously interfered with organization of textile workers. When I consider the evidence recently developed by the Senate sub-committee on labor-management relations, I am more convinced than ever that the unfair and discriminatory features of the Taft-Hartley Act should be drastically revised. The public should know the full facts about this situation, and I hope remedial action will be taken to protect the hard-won rights of the whole labor movement.

The Textile Workers Union has always taken a progressive stand on issues, and I congratulate you in particular for the vigorous support you have given our foreign policy. I know I can count on the textile workers to remain in the forefront of the great fight to keep America out of the hands of reaction and to carry forward our program of economic justice.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN.

Hell No!

In a labor representation election at the National Screw & Mfg. Co. plant in Los Angeles, Calif., one of the employees answered the question whether or not he wished to be represented by the C.I.O. United Auto Workers by writing on his ballot "Hell No!"

The National Labor Board threw out that ballot upon the grounds that "Hell No!" was a defacement, but even without that ballot the C.I.O. lost by a vote of 63 to 36.

The Union Hassel

In the past few weeks, the textile industry and the general public has been treated to a rare spectacle—a knock-down, drag-out battle between two groups within the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.) with both sides letting loose with blistering attacks on the other.

The rift is a direct result of the effort of some T.W.U.A. locals to disaffiliate from the C.I.O. and become members of the United Textile Workers (A.F.L.). This secession move is being led by George Baldanzi, former executive vice-president of the T.W.U.A. and now chief organizer for the A.F.L. United Textile Workers of America.

For the first time in the careers of many of the leaders of the T.W.U.A., they have characterized the true status of the C.I.O. union and of its political machinations and false propaganda.

To get a better insight into the whole affair, it's best to review the events leading up to the rift in the T.W.U.A. Prior to the national convention of the T.W.U.A. several weeks ago in Cleveland, it was common knowledge that George Baldanzi would challenge T.W.U.A. President Emil Rieve for the top union post.

Baldanzi, long heralded as the golden-tongued orator of the T.W.U.A., had long wanted Rieve's post, and Rieve, long entrenched, was just as determined to keep it.

From all accounts the convention was quite a shindig, reminiscent of the Pendergast rule in Missouri at its foulest. According to Baldanzi supporters, Rieve packed the convention, and recognized votes from locals that went out of existence years ago. Another charge leveled against Rieve is that he brought in goons to the convention who with



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For instance, the twenty-five new tank cars now going into service have such advanced features, as:

Natural rubber (latex lining to prevent iron pick-up enroute.

Ultralite Fiberglass insulation 6" thick to assure easy Mid-Winter unloading.

Special inside hinged-type, eight-line, coated coil heaters to facilitate heating and cleaning.

I. C. C. Regulation Safety-Dome and Platform —plus the finest couplings to make unloading safe and fast.

Good products deserve good "packaging". We endeavor to safeguard the quality of Westvaco Alkalis at every step from the brine well to customers' storage tanks. If we aren't supplying a fair share of your alkali requirements, we'll welcome the opportunity to talk things over.



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delicate finesse would turn off the public address system every time a Baldanzi adherent would come within ten paces of a microphone.

Whatever the tactics used, Rieve trounced Baldanzi soundly, and then in a spirit of typical union generosity issued a statement to the Baldanzi supporters saying all was forgiven and that there would be no reprisals against them for sticking with golden-voiced George. The next day, he showed how good his word was by giving about 12 Baldanzi supporters the ax, and in a week's time he had fired 50 of Baldanzi's chief supporters.

Cut loose from the gold that binds, Baldanzi's supporters, including Lewis Conn (T.W.U.A. director for North Carolina) and Luther Carroll (Greensboro-Burlington T.W.U.A. board chairman), let out a howl that could be heard through union halls all over New England and the Carolinas-Virginias area.

In a quick strategic move, Baldanzi offered his services to the A.F.L. textile group, and was quickly named its organizing director. He urged his supporters to join him and take with them all the T.W.U.A. members they could grab off. "We are making a place for people voluntarily leaving a corrupt organization," A.F.L. President William Green said.

This started off a feverish wave of meetings of T.W.U.A. locals to vote on whether to disaffiliate and join the A.F.L., and a great number of propaganda blasts. What followed brought out quite a few revealing statements about Rieve, the T.W.U.A., and the men who made them.

Carroll said the "convention was rigged." Baldanzi said: "Rieve has been using textile union funds to carry on a political machine to manipulate the convention so that not one single voice was left that dared to speak."

Conn said his suspension was "part of a bloodbath" sponsored by Rieve. The T.W.U.A. dissenters charged that Rieve was a dictator, that he had ruled the union with an iron hand, stripping it of its democratic principles, that he used union finances to gain control of the union and strengthen his position, rather than use it to benefit its rank and file members.

These charges made quite a dent in the minds of the public, which was left wondering about one important item. Why did such unionists as Baldanzi, Conn, and Carroll fail to report such things when they were members in good standing with the T.W.U.A., or were they willing to ride along with Rieve as long as they got their monthly paychecks?

By acting speedily, Baldanzi and his supporters managed to swing several major T.W.U.A. locals into the A.F.L. fold. Some of the simple expedients they used were these: First, was to bar any Rieve supporters from entrance at the meetings. Secondly, was to refuse to answer any questions from the floor that might have indicated to the workers that they were being used as a football in a political duel between two groups of the union's top brass.

Thoroughly aroused, Rieve started pouring thousands of dollars in funds and dozens of top-level organizers and propagandists into the areas where the dissension movement was strongest to put an end to the A.F.L. raids. The T.W.U.A. leaders, no novices at propaganda, countered

some of Baldanzi's choice propaganda by playing from sound trucks a speech George made in 1949.

In this speech George was quoted as saying that the A.F.L. textile workers union never functioned in the interests of workers who never knew what democratic participation in the affairs of their organizations meant until they joined the T.W.U.A. (C.I.O.). Of course George is singing a new tune to the clink of A.F.L. dollars.

Right now Baldanzi claims he has brought some 50,000 T.W.U.A. members into the A.F.L. fold and that he will probably bring 50,000 more in. Best indications are that he has taken 35,000 into the A.F.L., and will be very lucky if he can get any more.

Actually, there are three groups who will be hurt by this recent squabble in the T.W.U.A. The first group includes the textile worker, who is being used as a pawn by power-hungry union leaders. The second group is the general public, which is again being misled by the false propaganda hurled by union leaders on both sides of the issue. And the third group which will be hurt by this revolt and hurt the most will be the textile manufacturers, who already have had a bellyful of union troubles.

The present situation will probably mean the beginning of more concentrated organizing drives from both the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. textile groups, and more strikes and walkouts based on jurisdictional issues. The present situation can only offer additional headaches to the textile industry, which already has had to cope with trying problems and still has not emerged from its current depression.

U. T. W. Proposes 35-Hour Week

Southern textile manufacturers who have steeled themselves in past months to face almost any type of hazard or quirk of fate now have something new to contend with.

The United Textile Workers, which is now in the process of trying to bring into its fold members of the rival Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.), has come up with a plan sure to endear itself to the hearts of Americans who are sick and tired of the "less work-more money" theme the unions are constantly singing.

The U.T.W. has announced that it has a bill now before Congress which would cut the work week in the textile industry to 35 hours—but still give the textile workers the same take-home pay.

The measure was drawn up at the U.T.W. annual convention in Miami Beach, Fla. As proposed, the measure would provide overtime for all work beyond 35 hours; prohibit mill owners from reducing take-home pay to their workers because of the shorter hours, and would adjust the federal minimum wage laws to fit the reduced work week schedule.

The union's proposal for a shorter work week is made on the basis that it is necessary in the textile industry because of the "chronic increasing unemployment," now existing in the industry.

Instead of urging its members to see if they can work less and get paid more, the U.T.W. should be striving to see that its workers carry their fair share of the work load in the textile industry and help get the industry out of its present doldrums. The U.T.W. proposal just adds more confusion to an already serious situation.

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Of course! Tycol Armitage Bearing Grease "stays put"
... keeps anti-friction bearings running smooth and cool. Its high
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Tycol Armitage possesses exceptional resistance to oxidation.

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The Movement Of Industry And The New South

(From an address delivered May 3, 1928)

EXCEPT in connection with the textile industry, the development of the South, as we are wont to term it, has not been by the "movement of industry" from some other section of our common country to the South. True, a large number of branch plants and distributing depots have been placed in our territory, their location being dictated by proximity of territory to be served and latterly by policy of hand-to-mouth buying so extensively practiced these days, making it necessary for many manufacturers to have sources of supply within quick reach of consumer, but the larger development, as I shall undertake to show, has been due to the natural working of economic law—the recognition of those factors which all wise industrialists develop and use in choosing the location of any industrial enterprise, namely, source of raw materials, labor and its efficiency, fuel or power, distribution, including transportation to competitive markets, and last but not least, climatic conditions. In other words, those factors which dictate cost of production, which after all are now controlling in all industrial success. With competition, plus the law of supply and demand, fixing the price of products of all of our industries, production cost is of primary importance and extent of its control determines the degree of success or failure.

Before I go further, it seems to me appropriate to say something respecting the term "The New South," so often used now with reference to us. The origin of the term is obscure; however, there is a new South manned largely by native brain and brawn but inviting all sections of the country to come and participate in its advantages of new opportunity; making a vigorous effort to regain the relative position it held in 1860 as compared with the whole country; a South which has met and solved many of the hardest problems ever faced by any people in the world; a South largely agricultural

before the Civil War, prostrate and impoverished after it, but a South today which is one of the best balanced sections of the United States. Indeed it has been said on good authority that the South today is the best balanced section of our country; best balanced only in recent years since we have made progress in getting away from two great tyrannies; the one-crop system of farming, and the time or credit method of doing business.

The South was witnessing its cotton, its tobacco, its forest products, the products of its mines and furnaces go to distant lands and to other sections of our common country to be converted into manufactured products, selling in a world-wide commerce, producing untold wealth, in which we scarcely participated.

The old system in the South was gone—wiped away by the Civil War. The new South was not content to be merely a producer of raw material, but it realized the necessity of converting at least a part of its products within its own territory. What were these raw materials? Cotton undoubtedly came first. Fifty years ago, 15 million acres were planted to it and the production was approximately seven and one-half million bales. Forest products came second. Iron ore and coal third. There were many miscellaneous raw materials, practically all of which were being moved to distant points for manufacture.

Naturally as a result of efforts of such men as Grady and others equally enthusiastic, a start was made and the manufacture of cotton was given primary thought and consideration. Everything in the South seemed favorable to this venture; as I have said, the cotton was readily available, in many instances being secured locally; there was a plethora of labor, unskilled it is true, but good native material; coal was in close proximity; in fact, everything appeared propitious from a local standpoint, but the problem of

distribution was a serious one, and competition with the older and financially stronger mills in other sections of our country was a veritable nightmare. In point of fact, so far as the finer goods were concerned the South could not compete and in the absence of bleacheries and finishing plants, had to content itself with the production of the coarser grades of cloth, but nevertheless progress was made and by 1890 we had 1½ million of the total spindleage of the entire country, which at that time was some 12½ million.

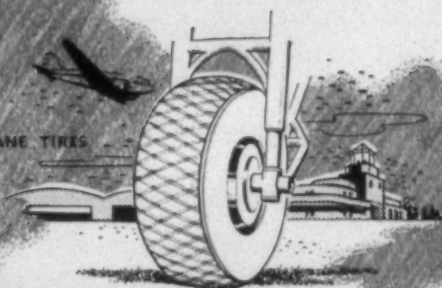
Early in the '90s the railroads of the South, in co-operation with our Southern people, began in an earnest and effective way to call attention of the business men of the entire country to the advantages of textile manufacturing within the South, and especially to the fact that it could be done cheaper in the South than in any other section of the country. The result was that with co-operation and financial assistance from the outside and with migration of mills from older industrial sections, the spindleage of the South increased in a decade from 1½ million to 10½ million, increasing seven times, and by 1920, to 15¼ million, while the figures for 1927 show a total Southern spindleage of 17,900,000, with a consumption of not less than 5,200,000 bales of cotton out of a total domestic consumption of 7,190,000 bales; in short, during the year 1927 there was converted in Southern mills 72.3 per cent of all of the cotton consumed in the United States. This is an astounding record; it is a record of achievement the like of which has not before been equaled.

In addition to this increase in spindleage and cotton consumed, there has been a revolution in the kind and character of textiles produced. Now dress goods and shirtings, sometimes mixed with silk and rayon, go from the mills in the South to grace the most fastidious, while the towels of Kannapolis dry more faces than do

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PARACHUTES

You don't have to analyze these products too carefully to realize that they are all products in which textile fabrics are used. What is not so evident is the fact that these and thousands of other industrial, military and consumer items like them are manufactured from plied or twisted yarns to give them greater strength, elasticity and longer wear.

To enable mills to produce the wide range of plied, twisted, or novelty yarns needed, there are more than thirty (30) models and types of twisters manufactured by Whitin. Because the proper twisting of textile fibers is an important and complicated operation, there is a Whitin twister designed especially to meet every requirement — a twister with an outstanding achievement and production record behind it.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

the product of any other factory in the world.

Many of our mills now turn out finished articles of wearing apparel; underwear and hosiery being produced in large quantity. Others furnish the denims and yarns to distant plants in the North and East. Indeed, some of the Eastern and Northern finishing mills now find it economical to perform a part of the manufacturing process in the South, bringing the goods on to parent plants for final processing.

What are the factors which have made this development possible?

The proximity of raw materials. It seems logical to convert raw materials at or close to the source; indeed, this seems to be a fundamental of economic law.

There is a large supply of native white labor which mans the mills. The mills in turn, with relatively few exceptions, being scattered—located in smaller cities and communities, no labor problem is presented. Indeed, in a great many instances the mills are operated by labor which might not

otherwise be employed, except in house work or on the farms, but which because of presence of the mills is given steady employment.

Individualistic and self-reliant; of pure Anglo-Saxon and Scotch-Irish ancestry, the labor in the South has been of prime importance to the development of the textile industry. That the owners and operators appreciate this there can be no doubt. A New Englander, superintendent of a Piedmont mill, recently said to me, "It is a pleasure to be down here among this intelligent labor."

The development of electric energy has likewise been of prime importance to the expansion of Southern textile industry. In the beginning, the mills were entirely dependent on power produced by water, wood or coal, but thanks to the development of electricity, both by water and steam, hardly a mill in our territory now uses any other kind of energy. Electric power companies are all preparing to meet increased demands upon them, extending transmission lines throughout our country into the smaller cities, towns and villages, effecting a possible de-

centralization of industry, so to speak; creating a situation the exact opposite of what must have been the case where industries were dependent upon water power, which in the very nature of things required their location in congested areas, with all of the attendant ills of such locations. Hydro-electric power, with steam auxiliary plants, is vital to our continued growth and it is interesting to note the production of electricity in the South is increasing at an average rate of 14 per cent per annum compared with ten per cent for the country as a whole. I want to pay tribute to the men who are responsible for it.

Located away from the more populous sections of the country, the Southern textile mills had to meet the question of distribution and this meant transportation. They were vitally dependent upon quick and efficient transportation to distant markets. Accordingly, the rail lines of the South, supplemented by the coastwise steamer lines, have worked out methods of distribution which cannot be excelled anywhere. The product of the mills is assembled and loaded in through



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Report for Cloth Finishers...

Regulation —5% to +30%
Speeds to 100 yds. per min.
Handles all fabrics, weights, finishes,
colors and shades
Attaches to any tenter frame
Transfers easily frame to frame
Operates on a new principle
Fully adjustable, holds 1/16" tolerance

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The M&W Positive Overfeed with Selvage Guider regulates overfeeding positively and uniformly from —5% to +30% for all fabrics, of any weight or finish, at speeds up to 100 yds. per minute. A turn of the wheel changes the amount of overfeeding.

Pinning of each selvage on the tenter chain is adjustable, can be held within 1/16" tolerance. A photo-electric cell engages selvage—*instantaneously* corrects sidewise variations, is adjustable to react with equal efficiency to all shades and weights of fabric.

This all-ways adjustable unit attaches to practically all existing tenter frames (when equipped with M&W pin type tenter chains), is easily transferred from one frame to another.

On a wholly new principle, guider arm brings cloth to meet the rails, instead of rails to meet the cloth—gives you greatly increased speed and accuracy by moving ounces of aluminum instead of hundreds of pounds of cast iron.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

cars to all principal points of consumption throughout the country, equaling an express service, which has enabled the mills to meet the most exacting demands of trade and competition.

Our climate is an asset in the development of not only the textile industry but of other Southern industry. Perhaps climate is at the foundation of all our development, because after all, men can undoubtedly work here under the least possible strain to the human system and under conditions of health and living that are not to be found elsewhere. For many years and up until recent time, the climate of the South was thought to produce inertia and other ills too numerous to mention, but economists now agree that manufacture can be carried on more profitably in a mild than in a rigorous climate. The South is undoubtedly particularly blessed in her climate. We have an hour more daylight in the Winter when we want it and it is worth having, and an hour less sunshine in the Summer when we don't need it and are glad to be relieved from it. Undoubtedly the mildness of the climate and this longer day throughout the Winter have a most important bearing on the cost of labor and the expense of operation in industry. We have the upland country; the mountain ranges and plateau extending in an almost unbroken line from the Potomac very nearly to the Mississippi, particularly suitable for manufacturing enterprises, and yet capable of producing its share of the necessities of life. We have the coastal plains and the delta of the Mississippi, as rich a soil perhaps as any on the American continent, particularly adapted to agriculture, producing its full measure of raw materials and in some instances manufactured products.

Undoubtedly the recognition by older industrial sections of the country of these factors respecting the textile industry in the South has made our record possible. To take advantage of these factors, mills have moved to the South, and in other instances, Northern and Eastern capital has constructed plants in our territory. Large units of operation have in some instances decentralized and moved South, effecting new and smaller operating units, with consequent savings in manufacturing costs. This is a wholesome thing, and one welcomed by our people. New

A BRIGHTER VIOLET

for Nylon or wool



The violet here is Du Pont **ANTHRAQUINONE VIOLET A**. It is suitable for dyeing nylon in any form to unusually bright shades. On wool, light fastness is moderate to good, and the fastness to crocking and hot moist pressing is very good. This acid dye gives a brighter shade than comparable dyes and is also valuable as a shading element for increasing brightness in combinations.

Du Pont **ANTHRAQUINONE VIOLET A** has excellent hot solubility. It is level dyeing, shows good absorption and possesses very good affinity for the two fibers. For information on Anthraquinone Violet A... or for help on any coloring problem—consult our technical staff. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyes and Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

Du Pont Dyes

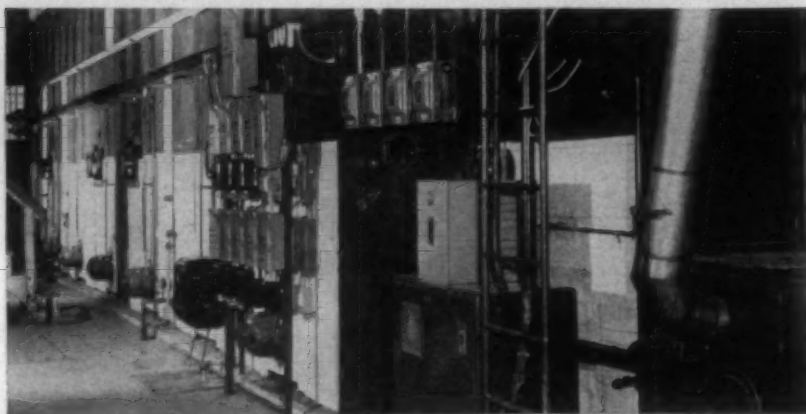


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TEXTILE BULLETIN • June, 1952

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is yours with a **PROCTOR LOOP AGER**

You just can't keep the lid on something good. Not a word has been said in print about the new Proctor Loop Ager that went into operation some months ago—and yet textile finishers are already beginning to inquire about it. It's little wonder—for here is something that is really new in print goods aging. Designed for aging vat colors on print goods, this new ager is a compact, loop type machine, incorporating all features essential to good aging—including the maintenance of a virtually air-free atmosphere. Useful in handling a wide range of goods from very light fabrics to heavy drapery materials, it provides production of approximately four times that of previous machines per man hour. Floor space per yard of cloth processed is one-half that previously required. The danger of water spots, mark-off, and broken selvages common to other types of agers, has been eliminated. During the critical part of the aging cycle the printed face of the cloth is not in contact with rolls or other supports and is uniformly exposed to the steam atmosphere. For more complete information write today.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

England alone, I am told on good authority, has invested not less than one hundred million dollars in Southern textiles and as one Eastern writer has said, "It is a splendid thing to see that a great many of the large corporations of New England have married into the Southland."

While the South has in the past several decades made substantial progress, the end is not yet. Indeed, in my judgment, we are only fairly on the threshold of our possibilities. Much is yet to be done. Our sources of raw materials are practically unlimited, and untold wealth still lies in our land, awaiting the men of vision who have the courage and resource to develop it.

We have many industries in the South doing an export business, but we have barely scratched the back of our potentialities and it has seemed to me the opportunity here is unlimited. With deep-water ports all the way from Virginia to Texas; with adequate steamship service, the South offers unlimited possibilities to those industries which propose to engage largely with exports to foreign countries, particularly those to the South of us. The South also offers many attractions to those industries which convert raw material brought in from abroad, the manufactured product to be distributed throughout not only the South but sent to other parts of the country. My hope is that before very long we shall have more of these industries, both exporting and importing, and that they shall prosper, bringing others with them.

We have built many good roads; we must build more. We have built many churches, schools and colleges but we must have more. The future of our section depends upon the coming generation, which must be educated and properly equipped to carry on to completion the upbuilding of our territory.—E. R. Oliver, Southern Railway System.

Intelligence

Sirs:

The TEXTILE BULLETIN has been publishing a series of articles on cloth manufacturing entitled "So You Want Good Cloth." These articles are well written by a person who does a grand job of explaining the various points. We would genuinely appre-

ciate it if you would advise us if these articles are going to be available in reprints after the series is completed.

A. C. Young, Jr.
Standards Manager
Clinton Cotton Mills
Clinton, S. C.

¶ The author of this series, Frank D. Herring, is still going strong and we can't say when the final installment will be published. At any rate, we have made definite plans to publish the series in book form, and due notice of the book's availability will be advertised in this magazine.—Eds.

Sirs:

Will you please advise where the gauge and jig designed for mill use in re-shaping pressers, illustrated on Page 74 of your December, 1951, issue, may be obtained?

J. B. Jones
West Point Mfg. Co.
West Point, Ga.

¶ Such a flyer repair unit may be obtained from the repair parts division of Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C., or Biddeford, Me.—Eds.

Sirs:

I have a suggestion concerning the feature, "Watching Washington," which I enjoy reading. I wonder if each page of the feature might be presented on separate pages and not backed up? My reason for this is that it is impossible to display the separate pages on a bulletin board when they are backed up. There are others who would be interested in this feature from the bulletin board angle.

Ben Roebuck
Lorton, Va.

¶ Mr. Roebuck's suggestion is now being followed whenever layout permits.—Eds.

The Hindus believe that one who drinks water from the river Ganges will not have to return to the earth and start a new life. Here's our glass, boy, fill 'er up.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It is most surprising that such a large percentage of successful men claim to be self-made men, while a large percentage of unsuccessful men will tell you they were the victims of circumstances. When the truth so often is exactly the reverse. — *Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.*

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NO LOOM EVER OUT-RUNS A "SOUTHERN" SHUTTLE...

because—world famous "Southern" Shuttles with their—PLUS—design and construction features here. The ruggedness and durability to withstand the violent impacts encountered in present day high speed loom operations.

Working back and forth, at 40 M.P.H. speeds, using 200 and more picks a minute, perfectly balanced, precision made Southern Shuttles smoothly handle the most delicate and tender yarns without breakage and fray—they really loom production performance—reduce waste, cut costs and improve the quality of the run.

A member of the great Steel Heddle Family of products, Southern Shuttles always measure up to the quality standards for which all Debeden Loom Harness Equipment is noted. They're made in "The World's Largest Single-Shut Shuttle Plant" where Shuttle design experts are constantly solving major Shuttle problems, such as strength of resistance versus mass velocity—and the results of their efforts is expressed in the eye, the tip, the grip and numerous other features which always enable Southern Shuttles to set new performance records regardless of the speed of the loom.

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Compare its specifications with those of any other fibre truck.

- .090 vulcanized fibre, securely riveted to hardwood rails with solid steel rivets. These solid rivets are placed at short intervals to prevent buckling.
- Hardwood solid or slatted bottom, sanded to a smooth finish.
- Heavy duty metal top rail.
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- Finished in clear lacquer, or painted, for added protection against moisture.

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LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

The SOUTHERN TEXTILE HERITAGE

By W. M. McLaurine

— Part Four of a Series —



WHILE these articles are not intended to be entirely historical or biographical, and while the writer is thoroughly aware of the early efforts (1810-1820) of Michael Schenck near Lincolnton, N. C., and Joel Battle at Rocky Mount, N. C., who launched the first cotton textile manufacturing ventures in the South, and while there were earlier mills in South Carolina than those of Gregg, aside from publicity and practical demonstration, perhaps no one has ever given so many descendants to the movement as has E. M. Holt.

He had seven sons, five of whom were textile manufacturers, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law, nieces and nephews whose names and contributions would fill a book.

Nor am I forgetting others in South Carolina such as D. E. Converse, Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, Col. J. P. Hammett, Capt. J. H. Montgomery and others, or Georgia with its Phinizys and Comers and Callaways and Swifts and others, or Alabama with the names of Daniel Pratt, the Charles P. Cabanesses, the firm name of Barnett and Marks and others.

This man E. M. Holt not only did much for the textile industry but one of his sons, Thomas M. Holt, was once governor of North Carolina. Also we find W. A. Erwin in the training ground of Mr. Holt, Mr. Erwin being a brother-in-law of Lawrence S. Holt. W. A. Erwin trained and tried under the magic of this man was treasurer and general manager from 1882 to 1893, of E. M. Holt Plaid Mills. Then having successfully interested Mr. Buck Duke, a tobacco and electrical producer of prominence, in building a textile mill in West Durham, N. C.,

Mr. Erwin resigned to build and manage a textile mill which Mr. Duke said should be called the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. for the reason that he did not want his name connected publicly with an institution or business that might fail.

This movement began to mix electrical and textile interests. The industry had already largely passed the water wheel stage into the steam power and this union of Mr. Erwin with the Duke interests were eventually to produce a hydroelectric plant and cotton mill at Great Falls, S. C., to prove conclusively to all doubting Thomases that electric power was and is the most satisfactory motor force in textile mill production.

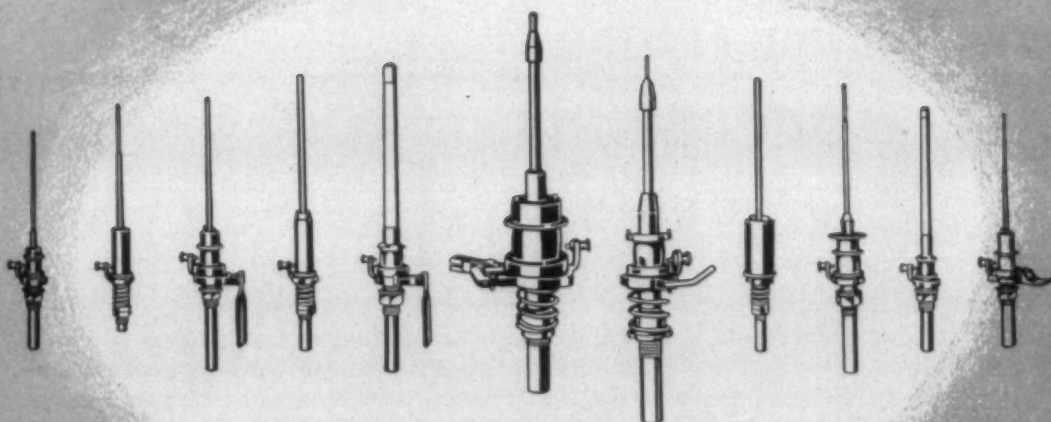
E. M. Holt lived before my day and I have known only some of his descendants. He must have had a great faith in the industry, a fine organizational capacity and a rugged individualism guided by an unchallengeable integrity. The early mill masters were men of that type; they had to be. To start the textile industry and give it a foundation for success was no task for the weak and vacillating.

I knew Mr. Erwin. He was positive, puritanic and powerful. His character was unimpeachable and his word was not to be questioned. With a friend of mine, one day, we were discussing Mr. Erwin. My friend said he belonged to the Episcopal Church in Durham. I remarked rather facetiously and yet complimentary, "Mr. Erwin was the Episcopal Church in Durham." He was president of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. with all of the implications and yet he was not ruthless; no dictator, he was a man of decision and action. The Erwin Cotton Mills expanded and prospered to such an extent that they

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FOOTSTEP BEARING

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reflected great credit on Mr. Erwin and proved to Mr. Duke that his confidence was well placed.

While writing the above about Mr. Erwin, I thought of a conversation that I once had with W. D. Anderson, long-time president of Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., and elsewhere. We were discussing the Comers, particularly B. B. Comer (the father of Donald and Hugh Comer) and E. T. Comer, a brother of Mr. B. B., whom Mr. Anderson succeeded as president of Bibb. Both of these brothers were righteous, rugged and positive individuals by birth and training. In the office of Mr. Anderson, who was then president, hangs a fine profile photograph of E. T. Comer. In the course of our conversation, Mr. Anderson said that E. T. Comer trained him so hard and so thoroughly and so positively that even today, when he makes a difficult decision and looks up at the picture it seems to give approval or dissent to his decision.

These early sires were strong men driven by holy desires to attain their destination. So many people have said that the mill masters of New England founded a great textile industry. The

same abiding principles which established our industry established theirs. The succeeding New England generations with their established control, their love for glamour and ease were not indoctrinated with the philosophies of their forebears. The old stability of control, the old spirit of overcoming gave way to alien philosophies and the mills decayed from lack of proper leadership.

Now the South has built for itself a magnificent industry under the guidance and leadership of a band of stalwart, sturdy industrialists. A new generation is in charge and soon another generation will be in charge.

There must be a day of reckoning, a day of readjustment after all of these war days, this inflationary spiral, are spent. There will be many changes, many failures, many industrial disasters. Those now in charge must develop some of those Herculean qualities of character that are now dormant or if not dormant they must be meticulously cultivated so that preparations for any eventualities will lessen the shock and thus guarantee preservation of this glorious and economically and socially necessary industry.

Another influence of E. M. Holt must be mentioned in concluding this article. We have already told of his venture into colored yarn osnaburg and eventually the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill. This is where W. A. Erwin worked and where in the evolution of the industry began to make denims. At first box looms were tried but were unsatisfactory, then plain looms and later Draper automatic looms were installed. This was the Holt influence working on Erwin in Durham.

Now new names must be introduced to carry the story on. In 1857, in Johnson City, Tennessee, Moses Cone was born; in 1859 in the same town Caesar Cone was born. They were the sons of Herman and Helen Cone. Later, the elder Cone moved to Baltimore, Md., and established a wholesale grocery business which in 1878 was known as the firm of H. Cone and Sons. When this firm was dissolved in 1890, Moses and Caesar Cone went to New York and established the Cone Export and Commission Co., handling goods in New York City.

These brothers thought it a good idea to have an office near the mill owners; hence they established an office in Greensboro in 1893. The Cone Export and Commission Co. sold practically all of the denims in the South made by the Erwin Mills and the Holt Mills. In 1896 Mr. Erwin made other arrangements about his denim account and this left the Cone Export and Commission Co. without a source of supply for its customers.

Already the Cones had bought several hundred acres of land on the main line of the Southern Railroad just out of Greensboro on the road to Danville, Va., and were considering entering the textile industry. In 1896 the Proximity Mfg. Co., with 240 looms, began operation, and after ten years another plant known as White Oak Mills was built. Growth and expansion have made the Cone Mills the greatest producers of denim in the world. It has been estimated that they produce one-third of all the denims of the world.

The story of the Cone Mills is a classic but this is no history. It is only a story of trends and influences, of stove league stories out of the scattered records of the industry.

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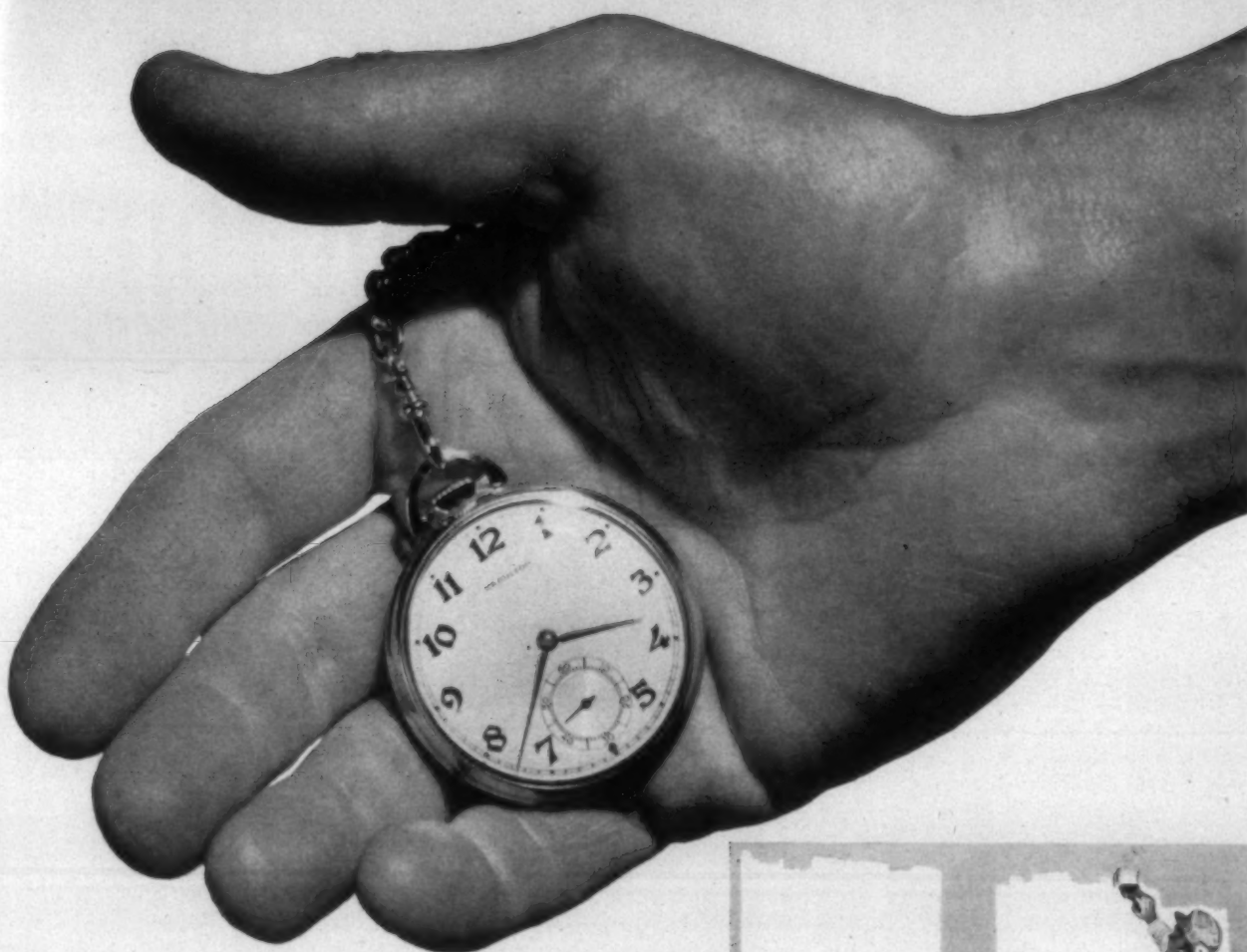
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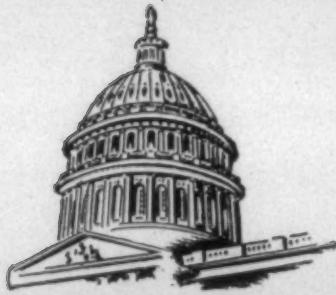
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WATCHING

WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

The steel decision is the most devastating to hit the New Deal since the N.R.A. "sick chicken" case, and it hurls a half-dozen pet New Deal myths out of the window. What makes it so poignant is that it came from the hands of the New Dealers' darling, Justice Hugo Black. Also, he was joined by every other dyed-in-wool New Dealer on the bench except Minton. It remained only for "old cronies" Vinson, Reed and Minton to line up in support of Truman, and hand down one of the most novel dissents the court has known in its whole history.

Truman's assumption he has "inherent" power to seize property, or meddle in property ownership in lesser degrees, is wholly dissipated. The court says his powers are strictly limited by the Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. His duty only is to see "the laws are faithfully executed." He is not a tribune of the people, nor, as he asserts, "their pull and their lobbyist."

Gone with the wind are such claims as that the President can create powers for himself through the medium of proclaiming a real or implied "emergency." His powers, the court says, come only from the Constitution and Congress; inherent power to act outside of the Constitution or the law does not exist. His powers as commander-in-chief are restricted to the Armed Forces, and only Congress can set up an armed force to command.

Truman believes the minority opinion is the right one, and should have been upheld by his friends and appointees on the bench. He fully expected a favorable decision. Ever since Roosevelt came in, and closed the banks and devalued the dollar, New Dealers have been carefully building up the fallacy of "implied and inherent powers." The concept was derived from European socialism, but New Dealers invented the stage scenery of "national emergency" to go with it.

The decision goes far in checking the vast accumulation and concentration of power in the chief executive gained by whittling down powers of the states. It strikes a destructive blow at the New Deal concept that Congress is subordinate to the President and should render only a "rubber stamp" function.

Evidently a majority of the Supreme Court have undergone sharp change in their leanings toward New Deal philosophy. The majority opinion might well have been written by Stone, Hughes or Taft. Equally surprising, in the light of past leanings, were the vigorous declarations of Frankfurter, Douglas, Jackson and Clark.

No surprise arose in the dissent of three members of the court to the end of upholding Truman contentions. They adhered to the precedent of past performance. Vinson was economic stabilizer when Roosevelt made the Montgomery Ward seizure, and the Army removed Sewell Avery by force; Minton, on the Court of Appeals bench, upheld that seizure; Reed as solicitor general went far in developing the Roosevelt concept of undefined powers.

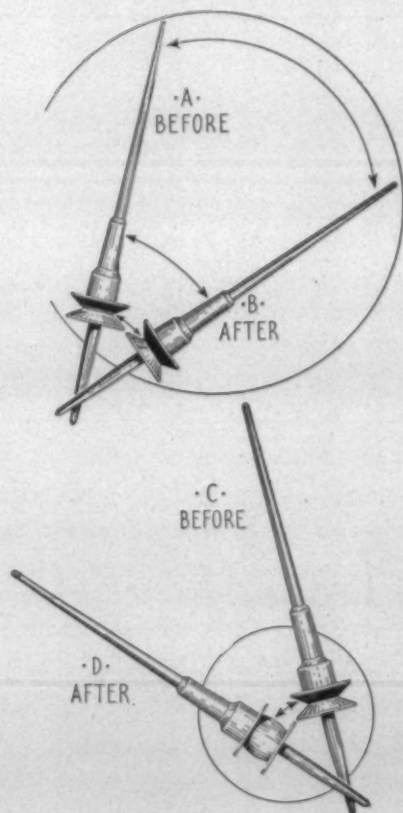
Truman insisted his steel seizure was on the premise of a "catastrophe threatening the very existence of the nation." Yet he showed no haste after

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It takes what GOSSETT-MASON has plenty of . . . know-how, equipment and skilled technicians . . . to repair and recondition spindles. The cost is only a fraction of complete spindle replacement. Give us a call. We will gladly and promptly give you a cost estimate.

look what we do to spindles!



Sketch A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT-MASON master technicians.

Sketch B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT-MASON).

Sketch C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT-MASON technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

Sketch D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT-MASON tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.

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the decision to exert pressure for a strike settlement. He moved only when Senator Byrd offered an amendment to the price control extension bill asking that he invoke the Tart-Hartley Law. Byrd said the whole "emergency" has been produced by Truman by-passing this law, which was enacted "for this very purpose."

Truman aides assumed the position that the steel industry should grant a wage increase of at least 18 or 20 cents an hour. Some price revisions of about \$5 a ton were offered, but there was a manifest intent to make some inroad into profits, and to squeeze them to fully cover a wage increase. What this meant, the industry felt, was that profits would disappear if steel demand begins to soften. Some metal processors would not be able to pass on their higher steel costs.

Settlement of the dispute hinged on another equally vital issue -- the union's and government's intent to impose the union shop. This would be in direct conflict with provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. Management felt that until the latter issue is disposed of, no settlement would be other than hypothetical.

Feeling has prevailed among anti-Truman members of Congress that the whole "emergency" is synthetic, and bedded in Truman and Murray back-scratching politics. It arose in a labor top-heavy W.S.B. handing down an unprecedented wage hike and going far afield from its specified functions.

Congress refused a year ago to put a seizure provision in the price control law, although Murray, Morse, Humphrey and Lehman fought long and loud for it. With this failure, Truman sought to assume the powers anyway, alleging he "inherently" had them. Justice Douglas said that to sustain him the court would have to rewrite the Constitution to suit "political conveniences."

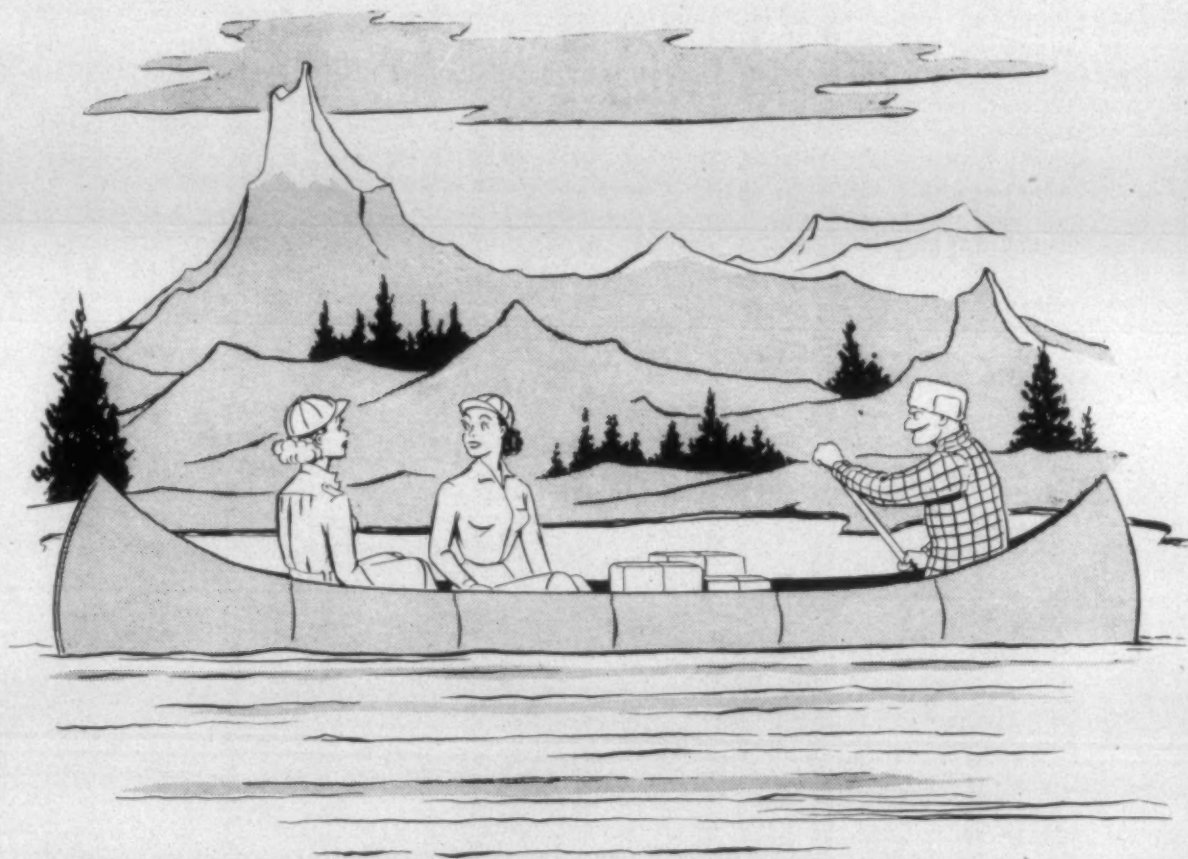
Both A.F.L. and C.I.O. threaten to walk out, as they did before, if Congress makes reforms in W.S.B., or reduces its powers. This position has been maintained throughout stabilization -- if they cannot make the rules, and dominate the program, they will refuse to play the game. W.S.B. function so far has been largely to hand gains to unions which they could not attain through bargaining, and make government their captive ally.

Truman has had a jolt from his close advisers who tell him a cut in taxes may be necessary next year to hold up the level of business. This runs contrary to the thinking of big city machines, the labor unions, and alien groups who make up the New Deal backbone. A tax cut would compel a cut in government spending, too.

Truman's spending so far this year is \$51 billion in income, and \$57 billion in spending. The national debt stands at \$259 billion. How much will be cut from the Truman budget for next year is uncertain; estimates as various money bills come up estimate the cuts at \$2 billion to more than \$6 billion.

Pentagon officials are genuinely alarmed over the \$46 billion limitation on arms spending next year imposed by the House. This is a cut of more than \$6 billion in what the military men want. But the House thinks the Truman arms budget carries a terrific load of waste, and anyway, that it is not possible to spend more than \$46 billion next year without repetition of the squandering of the last three years. In addition, military officials agreed to Truman's stretch-out of defense goals.

Military officials say a major handicap that has held back weapons has been politics in Congress. There have been constant demands, they say, that production orders be spread here and yonder like patronage. One group has loudly insisted "small business" be given a large share, even when without



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tools to produce. Another group wanted orders planted around proportionately in districts and states, or in "depressed employment" areas.

So far the Armed Services have placed orders for about \$70 billion in arms and weapons, of which about \$24 billion have been delivered. The remainder are scattered along the way, often with mounting costs, slow deliveries, or held back by retooling bottlenecks. There are neither new guns nor new ammunition in quantities. Atomic bombs are in plentiful supply, but none have been used in Korea, and it's doubtful if they ever will be used.

Air weakness is the most appalling defect in the whole scheme of rearmament and national defense, say close advisers of Senator Taft. Efforts are being made to unload blame on Congress, but the reply is the Armed Services have been given unparalleled spending funds to develop and build aircraft, and every other needed item. The question is where in the midst of Truman waste, did the money go? The Air Force has only a handful of modern planes to resist sudden aggression.

The Korean war toll has climbed to 108,707, of whom 19,157 have lost their lives. This includes 17,172 killed in action; 79,060 wounded, of whom 1,786 died, and 12,475 missing. It does not include U. S. civilians who lost their lives, or lives lost outside the immediate "police action" area.

The House chopped \$1.7 billion from Truman's \$7.9 billion foreign aid bill, but the House put the sum back to \$6.7 billion. In the conference of the two houses, the sum was put at slightly less than \$6.5 billion. European spokesmen say the cut "shatters all hope" of effective Allied defense next year. But opposing senators refer to the long unsuccessful effort to rearm Europe as "Operation Rathole."

Veto of the tidelands oil bill, restoring submerged lands to the states, is almost apologetic in asserting the federal claim. But a week before the message Truman said the new bill by Congress is "robbery in daylight, on a colossal scale." The message does not say there is federal ownership of fish, shrimp and marine life in the submerged lands, but makes claim to federal ownership of oil and gas deposits.

Fair Dealers are increasingly irritated by MacArthur's vigorous criticisms of Truman blunders, and would like to muzzle him. However, Congress made him a general and fixed his pay, and he is subject only to the limitations of an ordinary citizen, with no military inhibitions. MacArthur's aide said there is a labored effort to imply MacArthur's actions are wrong, but the same actions right when done by Eisenhower.

Truman aides have been trying to engineer a deal that would neutralize Southern dislike of Truman and all of his works. They have proposed a "draft" of Stevenson for top place on the ticket, with Russell in second place. They offer to soft-pedal on "civil rights," and feel Russell could "deliver" the South with a few small concessions on this point.

Truman's demand that the convention accept his "civil rights" plan unchanged, if made and accepted, would lead to another walk-out of Southern delegations. Southerners leave no doubt on this point. They feel a second convention to proclaim a Constitutional Democratic Party would be a certainty. Truman upset the applecart of compromise when he told the Americans for Democratic Action group he would not accept a "diluted civil rights" proposal.

With the conventions over, Truman is expected to turn on Congress and charge it with being worse than the last two. He is in the mood to make some more whistle-stop trips, and is very angry with Congress. He holds to the belief that he won in 1948 because of his free swinging attacks on the 80th Congress.

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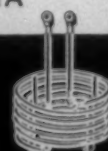
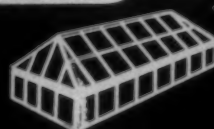
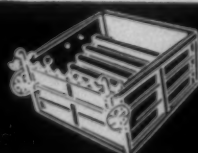
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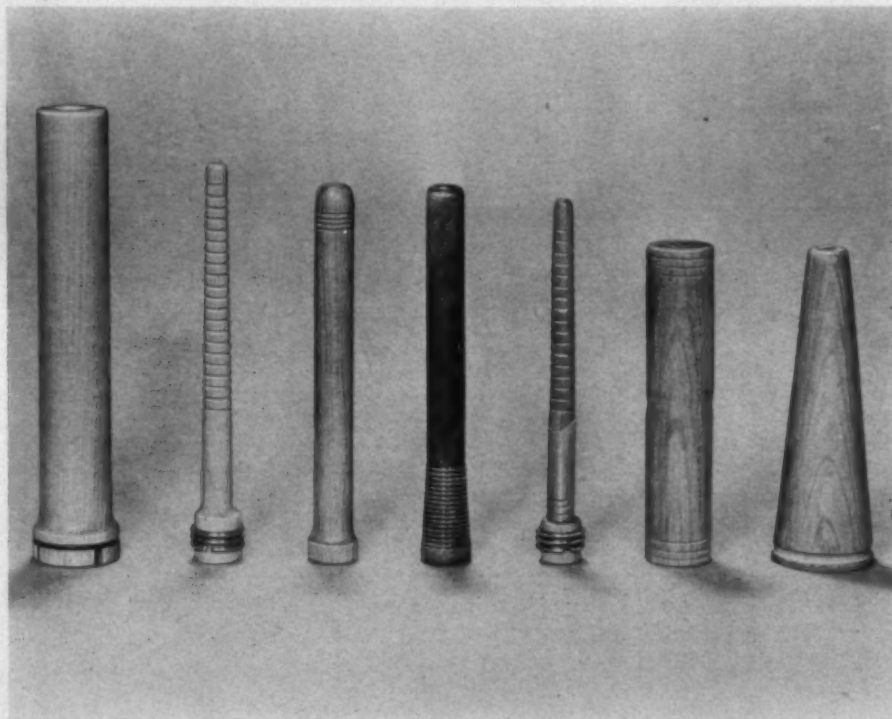


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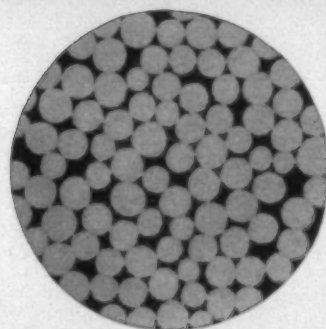
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If you were to switch from cotton to one of the new synthetic fibers, you might need to change your roll coverings to get best results. There are a lot of other things, too, that may call for a change in roll covers—a change from flat to revolving clearers, for instance, or vice versa.

It would be hard to find a mill man who doesn't know this. Yet, with the thousand-and-one details of running a mill on your mind, it's surprisingly easy when making an operating change to overlook the possible effect on the roll coverings. Then, when you're ready to run, there's trouble.

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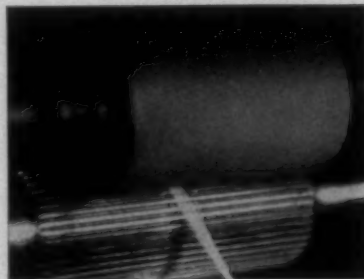
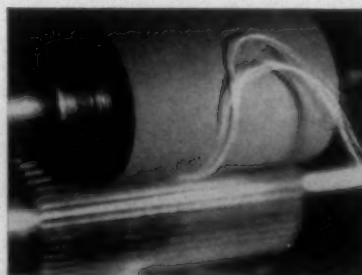
perience of your Armstrong man. Roll coverings and what can happen to them are his whole business. Chances are that he's already met—and solved—any roll covering problem that might confront you. That's why he's a good man to keep you from getting into roll covering difficulties, and equally good to get you out if you're already in.

The thing that helps your Armstrong man solve your roll covering problems is, of course, the wide range of covers in the Armstrong Line. There's cork for where cork is best. There's plain synthetic rubber in compounds of varying amounts of cushion for spots where rubber does the best job. And then there's rubber combined with cork for still other covering needs.

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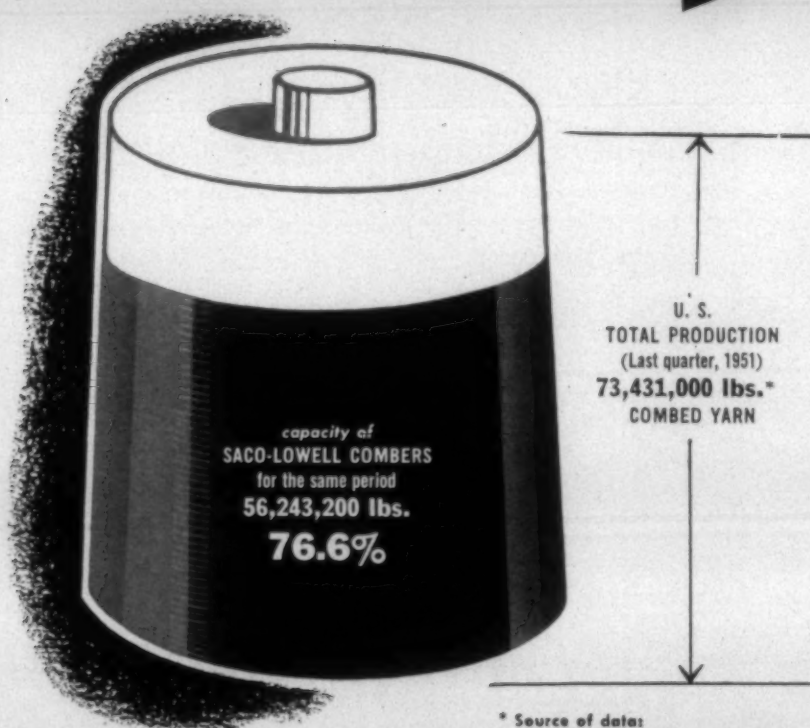
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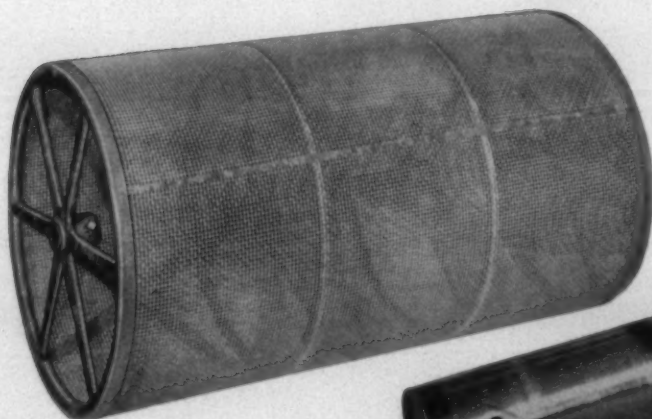
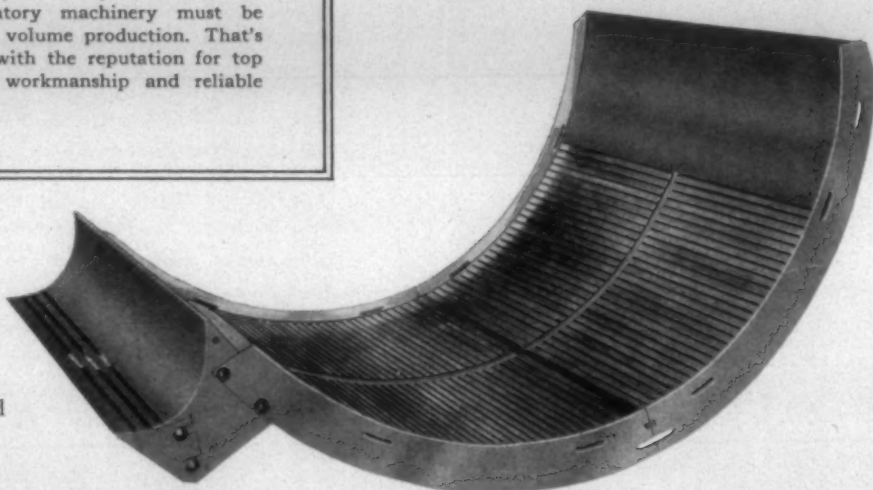
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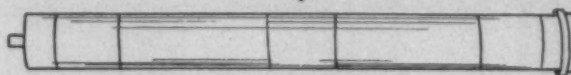
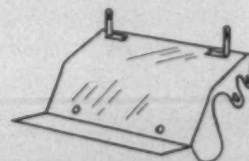
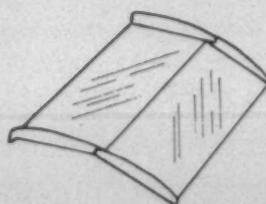
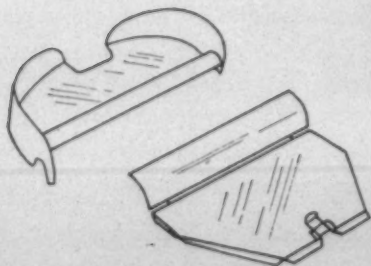
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A. C. M. I. Membership Advised To Present United Front On Industry Problems

INSTEAD of crying on each other's shoulders as they might have been justified in doing, considering the depressed condition of the industry, members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute at the third annual meeting of the group May 15-17 at Atlantic City, N. J., sounded a note of optimism and discussed means of combatting present industry problems, problems created principally, they believe, by government interference in business.

To provide its leadership during the coming year, the A.C.M.I. chose as its president William A. L. Sibley, vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C. Mr. Sibley was elevated from the position of first vice-president to succeed Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

H. K. Hallett, vice-president and general manager of Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and second vice-president of the association, was elevated to first vice-president. Russell B. Newton, president of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., was elevated to second vice-president.

Robert C. Jackson and F. Sadler Love, were re-named executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

The following were elected directors for three-year terms: H. M. Jones, Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.; H. W. Whitcomb, Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.; Elliott Springs, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Roger Milliken, Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.; Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry W. Swift, Swift Spinning Co., Columbus, Ga.; Thomas D. Russell, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.; and Brackett Parsons, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

Mr. Jackson told A.C.M.I. members in attendance that rugged individualism in the textile industry is no match for "big government" and pressure groups. "In order to combat these interests, textile men along with all other business men must act in concert in matters relating to government, industry affairs and public relations," he declared.

Mr. Jackson emphasized that a new order of things is creeping into the American free-enterprise system, and if these inroads are to be halted unified action is necessary. While the textile industry is made up of strong individualists and is a highly competitive one, current conditions call for a new approach to these problems on a united front on the part of all members of the industry, he stressed.

"The textile industry along with all other American

business and industry," said Mr. Jackson, "is in a new era; new types of problems have been and are being created, wherein the best efforts of men as individuals, regardless of ability are inadequate. No longer can a few rugged individuals, by their own ability and power of their personalities, stand alone and be completely effective. Thus we are faced with a continuing necessity that all industry—including textiles—re-evaluate concepts of organizational efforts and plan for the increased responsibility which trade organizations must assume. Not because trade associations want more responsibility, but rather because organized efforts on the part of business appears to offer the only recourse."

How well business groups meet this new responsibility will almost certainly influence the outcome of the far-reaching ideological struggle in which we are now engaged, said Mr. Jackson. "I am convinced that under the present system, organized effort for the cotton textile industry is completely essential for your future," he declared.

Smoother sailing ahead for the industry was seen by Mr. Hertwig, the association's retiring president. "I believe



W. A. L. Sibley (left) and H. K. Hallett hold the gavel which they will use to lead the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute as president and first vice-president, respectively, during the current year.



Officers of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute (left to right): Charles Hertwig, immediate past president; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president; H. K. Hallett, first vice-president; Sadler Love, secretary-treasurer; Russell Newton, second vice-president; and W. A. L. Sibley, president for the current year.

the industry has gone through its blackest days. We've paid back the business we borrowed from the future in the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. Mill inventories have stopped their upward climb and, in fact, during the past two or three months have considerably lightened. Shipments in some segments of the industry have gained volume; and there are scattered indications of increasing buyer confidence. Buyers are less inclined to give instructions to 'bill and hold,' and in certain product lines they show signs of moving toward a more normal pattern of forward buying.

"Retail inventories are no longer swollen and department store sales during the past month have for the first time gone beyond the volume of last year. Government easing of consumer credit restrictions by suspension of Regulation W should be of some help to textiles, at least indirectly, by easing immediate pressures on consumer budgets.

"Mill prices are still at the extremely low points of the depression, and the ratio of cloth prices to cotton prices as reported by the Department of Agriculture is the lowest in 20 years, with the exception of July, 1935, and July, 1946.

"But in the transition from depression to recovery, price improvement is the last thing to occur. Its appearance will come, and we hope shortly, after the weight of excess goods have been lifted from the primary markets and after there is general recognition that production is in line with normal demand.

"Cloth production is now at the level of the 1946-49 average, and is currently providing both for military procurement, estimated to be about eight per cent of production, and for a population increase of about eight million.

"Although actual recovery in all its aspects is yet to come, I believe the stage has at least been set for its entrance," Mr. Hertwig declared.

Competition from Japan and India, plus tightening import restrictions and rapidly growing home industries, will reduce cotton textile exports this year so that volume will

approximate 600 million yards, the meeting was told by John Quirk, vice-president, National Foreign Trade Council.

Over-all merchandise exports in 1952 are expected to reach about \$16½ billion, about a billion dollars more than last year but textiles do not follow the trend of increasing United States exports or, for that matter, the expanding exports of all nations which last year at \$75 billion were \$20 billion higher than the previous year, he said.

"There can be no disputing this trend of the last 40 years which has been against the textile exporting nations. In the period 1909-1913 when the average world production was about 27,000 million square yards, exports totaled 9,500 million square yards or 35 per cent of production. In 1951, with world cotton production up to 40,500 million square yards, exports amounted to 5,500 million square yards, about 14 per cent of production.

"The job your exporters did in the face of growing foreign competition and more stringent exchange and import regulations, in building up sales abroad of cotton piece goods to 802,000,000 square yards, an increase of 30 per cent over 1951, and in raising the over-all sale of cotton goods to more than \$468,000,000 warrants congratulations to your industry. Without this improvement assist from exporters, the already depressed domestic textile market would have been further weakened," Mr. Quirk stated.

Competition has forced a change in the types of textiles used in automobiles, yet cotton continues to represent the leading fiber, it was pointed out by Galen P. Price, manager, purchasing research department, Ford Motor Co.

Mr. Price said that textiles will play an important part in the design and structure of automobiles, and that in 1951, 250,000,000 pounds of fabrics and fibers were used for this purpose. The average Ford car has 20 square yards of upholstery and trim alone, he said.

Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute have made outstanding contributions in the development of new and improved cotton fabrics, Brig.-Gen. Robert

PROGRESS REPORT #2

Dateline . . .

CIBA, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

This is the second in a series of pages published by Ciba to acquaint industry and the public at large with its expanding facilities for production and service.

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P. Hollis, U.S.A., commanding N.Y.Q.M.P.A., told the third annual convention of the A.C.M.I.

"Your association has enabled the N.Y.Q.M.P.A. to procure many items of cotton goods for use at home and overseas in quantities and in the time required to meet military needs," General Hollis stated. He made particular mention of the purchase of 135 million yards of sateens, poplins and oxfords by N.Y.Q.M.P.A. since January, 1951.

"Successful fulfillment of hydrostatic tests, dynamic absorption qualities, air permeability limitations and other requirements essential to the proper development of these fabrics has been made possible only because of the wholehearted co-operation of your industry with the Quartermaster Corps in necessary research, setting up of standards and specifications, and over-all production and distribution," he said.

In a forum discussion, General Hollis in answer to a series of questions declared that he was unable to give any concrete information as to the quantity of commitments that the Q.M. may be expected to buy in the coming fiscal year, until the budget was approved.

Reductions in the budget may cut the expenditures for supplies and purchased stocks may have to be supplemented with stocks from the mobilization reserve. Despite the fact that it may be practical to buy more textile and apparel items now, when the price is low and the supply ample, government policy makes such a practice impossible, he said.

Military commitments for poplins, sateens and oxfords during the present fiscal year will total about 135,000,000 yards. Pressed for a figure as to the total quantity of cotton textile yardage used by the Army, one of the General's aides ventured the estimate that from seven to eight per cent of the total industry output was taken or about eight to nine hundred million yards.

The outlook for cotton goods for Fall and Winter is good and sales will be better than last year, William Burston, manager of the merchandising division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told the A.C.M.I. parley.

Fabric makers have made goods attractive and a check has shown that cottons in all price ranges and in all types and styles have been received enthusiastically, Mr. Burston said.

Cotton will be more widely used in the dress market with the better price, moderate price and popular price brackets using them, he declared. In men's and boys' wear, particularly in shirts and sports shirts, there is optimism. Fabric styling is spoken of as a promise of better volume, and there is mention of lower price. In cotton goods, a gain of five per cent is expected.

As to how cotton goods will fare in other segments of the textile industry this Fall and Winter, "it's hard even making a guess as to sheets and pillow cases and towels. Sheets and pillow cases seem to last in the house a long time. So the frantic stocking up during the Korean episode will have a longer deterrent effect on new buying, I believe," Mr. Burston declared.

Inflationary dangers are not entirely over and the nation cannot go ahead incurring deficits this year and next of \$6 billion and \$10 billion, respectively, as recommended by President Truman. This conclusion was presented by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's Economic Council.

Dr. Nourse also declared that the new round of wage



George Swift, a past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, presents a gift of appreciation to Charles Hertwig for his efforts on behalf of the A.C.M.I. while serving as its 1951-52 president.

increases recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board could not be put into effect "without continuing or quickening the inflationary danger which has been with us since the great debt expansion of the war period and the monetization of that debt after the war."

Dr. Nourse emphasized, however, that at the same time "we want to keep our eyes open and our minds alert to the fact that the epoch of readjustment to the new price basis and the new value of the dollar which was forced upon the economy by those events is now drawing to a close. "We shall need some hard thinking and fast footwork if we are going to move safely into the next epoch in the affairs of our respective companies or industries and of the economy as a whole."

"You in the cotton textile industry are, on the whole, to be felicitated rather than commiserated on the fact that you have several times had a day of reckoning with the limitations of your market even during the course of the inflationary boom. You have thus been forced to make numerous internal adjustments while the general economic situation was strong rather than going blithely on till you would have to face drastic adjustment in the midst of a general deflation," Dr. Nourse declared.

U.S.D.A. Ends Extra Long Staple Procurement

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced that it was discontinuing indefinitely its procurement of foreign-grown extra long staple cotton, either through direct purchase or acquisition by barter. This action is taken in accordance with notification from the Emergency Procurement Service, for which the department acts as agent. It is based on a request from the Munitions Board, pending a review of stockpile needs.

On March 21, 1952, the department announced that it would receive offers from United States firms for the sale or barter of foreign-grown extra long staple cotton of the types which met National Stockpile Specification P-84, as revised on March 5, 1952. It announced at that time that it would receive offers to sell on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The recent announcement suspends these procurement operations.

South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Install Gibson As New President

CHARLES A. GIBSON, head of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., and Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., assumed the presidency of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association at the association's annual meeting May 30-31 at Sea Island, Ga. Marshall C. Stone, general manager and treasurer of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was elected vice-president of the association succeeding Mr. Gibson and also will become president of the association next year. Retiring president of the South Carolina association is W. H. Beattie, president of Woodside Mills, Greenville.



Beattie



Gibson

New directors elected included Ellison S. McKissick of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley; W. H. Grier of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; and Stanley W. Converse of Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. R. G. Emery of J. R. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, was re-elected to the board of directors. John K. Cauthen was re-elected executive vice-president of the association. Mr. Cauthen was commended for the important role he has played in the association's program.

In addition to industry spokesmen, nationally-known personalities heard during the convention included Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, noted minister, author and speaker of New York City.

Encouragement that the textile industry is at last pulling itself out of a depressed condition that has existed the past 12 months was given by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Mr. Jackson pointed out that within the past 30 to 45 days all factors had been aligning themselves more in favor of the industry than in the past.

These factors, he said, are mill and store inventories which are being reduced; retail sales which are up, and cotton goods exports which have increased. He expected this trend to continue during June.

The April cotton consumption report, Mr. Jackson said, showed a consumption of 847,444 bales, a daily average of 33,898 bales, the lowest since July, 1951. It was the second successive month of pronounced decline. Spindle operations during April were 114.5 per cent of 80-hour capacity, or 91.6 hours per week. This compared with 122.3 per cent, or 97.8 capacity, for March, a reduction of six hours.

"The curtailed activity in April," Mr. Jackson pointed out, "undoubtedly reflects industry's determination to lighten its industry load and is an important step forward in making adjustments necessary to recovery."

Turning to the Washington situation, Mr. Jackson said that the long-time trend in the so-called "creeping Socialism" pattern of ever-growing excessive power, free spending and catering to special interest continues to be in force which he said is "alarming." An example of the government taking excessive power is in the Walsh-Healey Act, he declared.

The textile industry must be ever more alert to public opinion and public relations, Mr. Jackson stated. "Let us, as we plan for the future both individually and collectively, be alert to the importance of having the public aware of why we stand for what we do," he continued.

Wage controls have not stopped strikes and threats of strikes, but price controls have stopped textile buying and have brought stagnation and unemployment in their wake, Floyd W. Jefferson, partner, Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York, told the South Carolina textile manufacturers.

With "Meddling" as his subject, Mr. Jefferson declared that the Administration's interference with economic controls, ostensibly to fight inflation, has brought depression, declining profits and actual losses. Taking sides in foreign quarrels is threatening removal of the United States from its position as the first industrial nation in the world, he warned.

"We have sent machinery and technicians abroad with money to install and operate equipment to be manned by cheap labor and to streamline production—which will enter the markets of the world to undercut the price of American goods made with high-priced labor," he said.

Mr. Jefferson told the manufacturers that "disciples of the super-state wrap the American flag about them and shout 'obstructionist, reactionary and isolationist' at those who would put the economic and financial solidarity of our country ahead of the illusory welfare state for the world at the expense of the American taxpayers.

"If we continue to spend at present rates we will become insolvent," he said. "If we become bankrupt, as Lenin predicted, we will cease to be a great and powerful nation." Only a solvent United States can wield power for good in the world, he added.

Mr. Beattie gave his report as retiring president of the association and pointed out that in the last five years industrial expansion "has meant about 80,000 new jobs for South Carolina and annual wages in excess of 190 million dollars added to industrial pay rolls of the state. South Carolina has a larger stake in textiles than any other state since textiles make up its one big constantly growing industry supplying better than two out of three industrial jobs."

He termed as "this socialistic scheme" the defense mo-



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bilizer's order channeling government orders to New England and said it would have been a severe blow to the already depressed Southern textile industry. He commended Governor Byrnes and the General Assembly for their "intelligent and harmonious" handling of legislative problems.

"The striking thing," he said "about the growth and expansion of the textile industry in South Carolina has been its diversification. In my humble opinion the man on the street, the worker, the farmer and nearly everyone in the state at last is coming to realize that we can have a great industrial state by fair and reasonable treatment of industry and labor."

Dr. Peale kept the crowd of about 200 laughing or misty eyed as he held out "the peace of God which passeth all understanding" as the cure for the present-day tension. He said that the mind sent into the body diseased thoughts such as anger, hate, fear and that the tensions are caused by these thoughts.

"Fools and whippersnappers come and go," he stated "but the processes of God go on forever." Thus he indicated people shouldn't worry too much about the New Deal or the Fair Deal which he termed the "most vicious grab for power of all time."

"You can always knock out entrenched power if you have the conviction to do it," Dr. Peale said. "Don't let anyone destroy this great nation of ours." He told the manufacturers that you can think yourselves into prosperity or into a depression.

Governor Byrnes mentioned that reference had been made to fair treatment of industry by the present legislature and state governmental agencies, and remarked, "It is my ambition to see that during my term in office, management as well as labor is treated fairly. You are not entitled to more; you should not receive less."

Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, spoke briefly on the Defense Production Act. Other speakers included J. H. Frick, personnel manager of

Greenwood Mills, who talked of safety programs; State Sen. George L. Grantham of Easley, who talked briefly on taxation; F. E. Grier of Greenwood, president of Abney Mills, who gave information on purchases of government bonds; R. G. Emery of Greenville, who reported for the budget committee; J. B. Harris of Greenwood, who reported for the membership committee; Mr. McKissick, who reported for the traffic committee and introduced L. O. Kimberly, Jr., of the Atlanta Traffic Bureau, and A. Z. F. Wood of Lancaster, who reported for the insurance committee.

The association voted to meet next year at Sea Island.

Frank Edwards, Martel Mills, Spartanburg, splashed his way around the 18 holes of the Sea Island golf course here to card a 77 for low-gross honors and the 1952 championship of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. Weldon Rogers, Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., Inc., and Joe Adams, Asheville, N. C., were in a two-way tie for second place. The rubber-shafted golf club went to S. H. Lander, Textron Southern, Anderson. His score was not revealed.

In skeet shooting, C. H. Coggin, Columbia Mills Co., took first honors with C. B. Hayes, Jr., Pacific Mills, Lyman, runner-up.

Owing to heavy rains, a number of players in the annual tournament failed to complete their round. Those turning in scores were as follows, gross and net: Dave Cook, Lydia & Clinton Mills, Clinton, 98-75; Frank Edwards, Martel Mills, 77-71; R. C. Harrington, Winsboro Mills, 98-78; M. A. Kirkland, Winnsboro Mills, 110-77, and W. H. Beattie, Woodside Mills, Greenville, 92-75; J. B. Adams, Asheville, N. C., 83-74; A. G. Furman, Jr., broker, Greenville, 91-76; M. W. Rogers, Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 96-74; F. E. Grier, Abney Mills, Greenwood, 98-76; Stanley Converse, Clifton Mfg. Co., 100-76; W. J. Edwin, Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, 102-77, and J. B. Harris, Sr., Greenwood Mills, 88-75.

A. S. M. E. Textile Division Meeting Features Mill Modernization

MILL modernization techniques provided the theme for the Spring meeting of the textile engineering division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held last month at Boston, Mass. This was the first meeting conducted by A.S.M.E. under the proposed reorganization of the division and the event attracted about 175 textile engineers.

Speakers heard during the meeting included Nathaniel M. Mitchell, president of Barnes Textile Associates, Inc.; Harmon B. Riehl of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia; A. W. Reynolds of Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass.; C. W. Carter of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; Walter T. Rutley of Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; and Eugene R. Gardner of Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The belief that gill reducing or pin drafting is an entirely new development is only correct to a very small extent, Mr. Rutley told the textile engineers.

The French system for worsted yarns employed gilling in the first five operations of a seven-operation set of drawing for more than 30 years and the Bradford system used gills throughout the entire cone gill sets. Furthermore, the silk mills used a similar machine for some 30 years, Mr. Rutley said.

The present Holdsworth high-speed gill reducer is a streamlined development of the sett machine which the original inventor developed for Saco-Lowell's shops, Mr. Rutley asserted.

Today gill reducers are, in most cases, replacing the heavy, open drawing machines used in the Bradford system.

In other cases they replace the heavy gills and coarse porcupine machines of the French system. "This means that the sharp dividing line between the Bradford and the French systems of spinning worsted yarns is disappearing and the new abbreviated system is a combination of the two," he continued.

The design of these newer machines reflects the acknowledgement of three important points in mill requirements, Mr. Rutley said. These are: (1) improved quality of material produced; (2) high productivity; (3) ease of accessibility and operation.

According to Mr. Gardner of Warner & Swasey Co., experiments with the W. & S. Sulzer weaving machine indicate that it meets the requirements of a loom for the production of most types of cotton fabrics.

"There are three inherent limitations due to the present design of the machine," Mr. Gardner said. "First, our present harness capacity is eight; second, the picks per repeat of the weave is limited to six, and third, we can run only one filling.

"Of course, we realize there are many fabrics that require the use of a four-color filling selector. There are also many weaves that require the use of a harness motion with a higher capacity than our present one. We are well aware of these limitations and they are being given every consideration," he told the engineers.

From a survey of the cotton looms in use, Warner & Swasey has found that the majority of cotton fabrics are woven with one color filling and one shuttle, he said. The majority of the harness motions on cotton looms consist of the under-cam type with not over a five pick repeat.

Mr. Mitchell, guest luncheon speaker, told the A.S.M.E. textile engineering division that broader utilization should be made by the American textile industry of automatic piecing-up in spinning.

Mills at many places throughout the world are copying ideas they gained from American textile mills and machinery firms, Mr. Mitchell told the meeting. Foreign textile officials frequently deplored the fact that they could not get American machinery because of the lack of dollars, he added.

Though American know-how is being drawn on by the foreigners every attempt is being made to keep from adding to the problems at home, Mr. Mitchell explained. Most of the countries in Europe, Asia and Australia that are building a textile industry are "unclothed," he said.

The use of quality control techniques in the textile industry led to the development of the Bigelow card compensator, C. W. Carter, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn., told the meeting. The apparatus is readily adaptable to woolen cards and is being made available under license by Bigelow to both the Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass., and Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., Mr. Carter said.

After many quality control tests on carded wool it was decided that the operation of the intermediate feed was causing a certain stretching of the drawing as it was deposited at the sides of the feed table, Mr. Carter said.

"Therefore, it seemed logical to overcome this by driving the traveler at a slower speed as it approached the sides and an accelerated speed as it passed the middle. This would deposit more wool on the sides and less in the middle.

"The variable speed apparatus has been developed to serve this function. This device works on an eccentric

gear principle, and is controllable through a wide range, giving it flexibility to handle all machine conditions and types of stock." The use of this device has resulted in a reduction in roving variation of approximately 50 per cent, he added.

See Increased Cotton Research Activity

Cotton industry programs of research and promotion, which in the past few years have achieved significant gains in cotton consumption, will loom even more important in the period into which cotton now apparently is moving, the board of directors of the National Cotton Council was told recently. Dr. McDonald K. Horne, council economist, pointed out that competing fibers to cotton are coming into more abundant supply and that stocks of all commodities which vie for the consumer's dollar are becoming greater, but that factors helping to sustain consumption are rising population, high living standards, and gains being made in quality and promotion.

How cotton, through sales effort, is moving to meet this competitive challenge was related by Paul M. Jones, New York, council sales promotion manager. Mr. Jones outlined the broad promotional activities of the council during National Cotton Week and its effectiveness not only in creating cotton consciousness nationally but in merchandising wearing apparel, household items, and other cotton products. The council's sales promotion manager reviewed the sensational gains in cotton consumption in floor coverings, emphasizing the important impact of the cotton industry's sales programs in this achievement.

Progress in setting up textile flammability standards and in developing legislation on a national level to protect consumers from highly inflammable fabrics was detailed by Dr. Leonard Smith, the council's director of utilization research. Dr. Smith also described instances in which research developments revealed at the council-sponsored annual Cotton Research Clinic had been adopted by textile mills to effect savings of thousands of dollars.

Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations, reported how through public speaking appearances, the press, magazines, forums, and other media, the council's efforts to halt the trend toward statism have made a significant impact on thousands of thinking Americans all over the country.

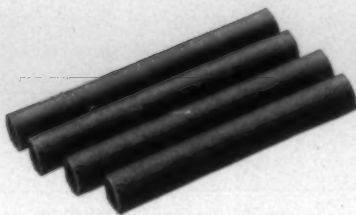
Fourteen council projects, leading toward increased efficiency, lowered production and marketing costs, and cotton quality improvement, were described in a mid-year review of activity by Claude L. Welch, the council's director of production and marketing.

Mr. Welch described progress in such projects as: (1) the annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference; (2) work at Iguala, Mexico, designed to reduce the time required to breed promising strains of cotton; (3) spinning-ginning tests leading toward cotton quality improvement; (4) defoliation research; (5) fiber testing services; (6) cotton insect control; (7) chemical weed control; and (8) pink bollworm control and research.

A review of council legislative activity by Washington Representative R. Banks Young included discussion of price ceilings on cotton and its products, agricultural research appropriations, changes in the cotton loan program, efforts to obtain labor and supplies necessary for producing and marketing cotton, and opposition to tax amortization for synthetic fiber plants.

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Eastern Carolina S. T. A. Spinning Discussion

A DISCUSSION of yarn spinning was one of the features of the Spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association held April 19 at Cooleemee, N. C. Those present also heard an address by Luther Hodges, a former official of Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., now the Democratic nominee for the lieutenant-governorship of North Carolina. The meeting was presided over by Chairman G. R. Ward, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills at High Point, N. C. Erwin Mills No. 3 (J. L. James, manager) was host to the gathering and furnished luncheon to those present.

Following is a stenographic report of the discussion on spinning, which was led by C. W. Howell, Erwin Mills' superintendent at Cooleemee:

Mr. A: I should like to find out if anyone else is having trouble with the aprons on the Whitin super-draft. We have trouble with the synthetic aprons coming off.

Chairman Howell: How long do they stay on before they come off?

Mr. A: Well, we have five or six a week come off, on 20 frames.

Mr. C: We use the synthetic, and we have aprons come off, but we find that when the aprons come off it is from laps.

Mr. A: Do your pins come out? Our pins drop out while we are operating.

Mr. C: Ours are hard to pull out.

Mr. A: I think that is where our trouble comes from.

Chairman Howell: Has anyone changed back from synthetic—changed from synthetic aprons back to leather?

Mr. E: We used to have too much trouble on the original leather apron and changed to synthetic. In about three weeks, just after we had about completed the job, we had to turn around and take them out; they would not run. Synthetics do give a lot of trouble. Since then we understand that Saco-Lowell says we should use a special type of apron for that type of spinning.

Chairman Howell: I have heard that there is a tendency to go back to leather because some types of synthetics give trouble. Do you suppose you have the right type of apron?

Mr. A: I don't think we have the aprons tight enough, because the pins drop out while we are operating.

Chairman Howell: This may seem like a small thing, but we were told some time ago that we were one of the very few mills that have not gone to the revolving top clearer. It seems that very few of you are running the revolving top clearer on your spinning frames? Apparently there is quite a saving there. It seems pretty hard to take off the clearer and change the bars and go into the expense of changing; but I believe, from some of the figures I have seen, there is quite a saving.

Mr. E: You mean change from the flat clearer to the revolving? Or the other way around?

Chairman Howell: Yes, from the flat to the revolving clearer. Do you have them at your mills?

Mr. E: We have both.

Chairman Howell: How do you think it compares?

Mr. E: We checked up two things; first, breaks for the spinner, and, second, gouts. We noticed we had a good many more gouts on the frames that were equipped with the revolving clearer. There was a very significant difference between the two. It was not two to one, but it was about 25 per cent more. So we changed the frames we had already changed to revolving and went back to flat.

Chairman Howell: Of course, the trick in it is your roll covering. We are running cork covering, and the point was if we went to the revolving clearer we could use a different type of covering,

which would not only save buffing but would lengthen its life. Have you noticed anything about that?

Mr. E: When you go to the flat clearer you want something in there that will pick up eyebrows. You are going to be cursed with eyebrows. You have to buff often, and wear out your roll covering. If you do not have that, then you have to use the top clearer.

Chairman Howell: Mr. E, you have the revolving clearer. How do you clean them? Do you put them in a box with a revolving brush, or clean them by hand?

Mr. F: We clean ours by hand.

Chairman Howell: Does any body clean them with this box that is rigged up with a revolving brush? It is not too hard to rig up, I understand. You have probably seen sketches of it in some of the magazines. I think you will find quite a saving there in cleaning that roll.

Mr. E: This has to do with the distribution of the spinner's work. What is the preponderance of opinion, to let the spinner do all spinning and no cleaning or to split the work equally between spinning and cleaning or to use some adaptation of that?

Chairman Howell: Does the doffer doff all the time; or does he do other duties, so that he is less fatigued?

Mr. G: We have found we can run the job cheaper and make better yarn by having cleaners.

Chairman Howell: What duties do the spinners have?

Mr. G: They spin and creel. Of course, we do have Pneumafil.

Mr. E: We feel that a large part of the spinning job runs in cycles. Of course, right after creeling the spinner has a lot more ends to put up than after a good cushion is put on; but by arranging her job she can do a lot of cleaning after that.

Chairman Howell: Do you find that at times they will do their cleaning and neglect their spinning?

Mr. E: Yes, our spinners are quite human, too.

Chairman Howell: We find that at roll-picking time the spinners will start picking rolls and, without too much thought, will let their spinning go. For that reason we have considered very seriously having some of the cleaning taken away from the spinner. How many of the mills have their frames cleaned with compressed air—blow the frames with compressed air to reduce the cleaning?

Mr. A: We clean up on weekends, with compressed air.

Chairman Howell: Does anyone blow the frames continuously while running? I have discussed that with my spinner, and he was not thoroughly convinced that it is the best thing for us to try right at the moment. I will say that in other mills we have cleaned with the frame standing blowing compressed air from either side; and we have also cleaned with the frame running; and, believe it or not, you can not tell the difference. I know of one mill right beside another; one stops the frame off and blows it with compressed air, and the other mill blows with the frame running, and you can not tell the difference.

Question: How long apart?

Chairman Howell: Well it is about two or three hours. Not over four hours. The maximum would be four hours.

Mr. E: You mean it does not show up in gouts? You do not get an appreciable number of gouts in the yarn?

Chairman Howell: No. The yarns go into the same cloth. One spinner prefers to blow off his machines while they are standing; the other prefers to blow running; and I do not believe you can take the yarn and tell the difference, provided that neither frame goes longer than four hours without cleaning.

Question: Is that synthetic?

Chairman Howell: No. That is cotton, from 40s on down.

Mr. E: We run several different varieties of yarn and make several different varieties of cloth, some of which is drapery cloth; and one spinner was very much concerned about gouts in the work. We made a rule about the amount of supplies that could be used,

OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

and after that he became very much worried about gouts in drapery cloth and said he would like it very much if we could do something about that.

Mr. A: My doffers change travelers on one frame a day.

Chairman Howell: Do you find that you are having frames stand because he cannot get to them?

Mr. A: That all depends on the numbers. If you have mixed numbers you will.

Chairman Howell: You will notice from some of the discussion in the trade journals now that some of the mill men, particularly, do not agree with the standard break-drafts that we have been running. It certainly offers food for thought. We have some F-S-2 fly frames, and we have been running about 1.80 on them. We had some trouble with them; and one of the engineers made the statement the other day that instead of running 1.80 we might go to the extreme and increase the break-draft up to better than 3.00, which would be from one extreme to the other. This just shows you fellows there is quite a range of study there in break-drafts, to decide whether it is better to stick to the conventional break-draft or do some experimenting for ourselves.

Mr. J: How many have done away with the under-clearers on the back roll?

Chairman Howell: Do you find you have more choke in your aprons? I presume that is one thing you had in mind, that if you remove them you may have more cleaning.

Mr. E: I would think that if you are on coarse numbers you can run without them better than on fine numbers.

Mr. A: We are on coarse numbers.

Mr. E: Then you can run better without them. That is; if a little gout gets in there that end will stay up for a while.

Chairman Howell: Do you think the type of apron affects that?

Mr. E: Yes, it certainly affected our work.

Chairman Howell: Does anybody here have the new Saco-Lowell Gwaltney frame? Has anyone seen it?

Mr. E: A Saco-Lowell official took me around and showed it to me. I did not see how a spinner could put up an end at the speed it was running. The front roll was running over 2,000 r.p.m. So he took me out and showed me how to put up an end. The ends of the top rolls are open. If you grab it with your hand, due to the high speed it is running it will burn your hand. So they have a cam there that you throw to stop the spindle, and you bring it up and hold it in a vertical position preparatory to dropping in the end. The way he demonstrated it, it was very easy. Gwaltney told me that he could go out in the plant and in two hours make a spinner out of any girl out there. Putting up the end is almost effortless. The end breakage is down to from four to six, and when you are getting an end breakage of that you are really spinning. This is running around 1,800 r.p.m. Running so fast, it knocks the trash out. Gwaltney was, without a doubt, a genius.

Chairman Howell: The spinner puts on the roving as well as doing the spinning?

Mr. E: That is not new. They have a little cart there, and the spinners carry the roving with them; they haul their own roving. They take off the roving and hang it on top of the creel. That is going to be an excellent machine.

Chairman Howell: How many have the spinners haul their own

roving along with them? Of course, there are some disadvantages, but we have to admit there are some disadvantages to having it laid on top of the frame. Do you recall how large the package was?

Mr. E: This was and 8 x 4 package, and the mill was spinning 40s to 50s. That is an immaculately clean mill.

Question: Wouldn't the creeling system work better there?

Chairman Howell: You mean creeling solid? We had so much change that we almost creeled solid. We have actually discussed the idea of creeling solid and taking the work out of the spinner's job. It certainly gives us food for thought.

I should like to ask one question on maintenance, since nothing else comes up right now; and that will give you time to think of something. I should like to ask you how often you clean your frames—that is, the apron and so forth. How often do you have the maintenance men tear down the frame and clean it, and when do you align and level it, and when do you plumb the spindles, etc. Let's take the first part. How often do you align and level, and do you align and level when you clean the top rolls and aprons and so forth? How often do you align and level your frames?

Mr. E: We align and level every third year. We clean the rolls and so forth every year and plumb every year.

Chairman Howell: In our case we align and level and take the rolls out once a year, and then we alternate on plumbing.

Mr. E: Are you in a steel-frame building or wood?

Chairman Howell: A combination. I guess we would have to say mostly wood. We have some steel reinforcement, but it is mostly wood.

Mr. E: I think that has a lot to do with it.

Chairman Howell: Yes, I think it would, certainly.

Mr. F: I should like to ask what experience you have had with the number of ends down where you have overhead cleaning, as compared with regular cleaning without overhead cleaning. Does it increase the number of ends down?

Mr. E: Generally it is put in to give more sides to the spinner, isn't it? It takes some of the cleaning off the spinner.

Chairman Howell: I think you would expect that. Is the spinner able to pick up 20 per cent more sides, or 30, or how much?

Mr. E: I think it would depend on how much work, in percentage of job load, you are taking off.

Chairman Howell: Do you have fewer ends down or more?

Mr. E: Those of you who have had a motor burn out in the cleaning system, so that it has to stand a while, know that if you go through the spinning room it looks as if there had been a snow storm. The spinner has to clean it thoroughly. You are going to have more ends down; I am quite sure of it.

Chairman Howell: Would you make this observation, that regardless of the disadvantages once you have overhead cleaning you can not get along without it?

Mr. A: I do not see how we did get along without it.

Chairman Howell: Would you say you have fewer ends down than before?

Mr. M: Yes. If you let it stand a while you can see the difference.

Chairman Howell: I heard one spinner say that overhead cleaning caused gouts. But you can see gouts going into the spinning whether you have overhead cleaning or not.

Mr. O: The thing is that if the spinner has an end down and puts it up and then goes around to the other side to attend to something there may be another end down, and when the fan turns around and blows it may blow that end into another.

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 32 — Some Elements of Spinning Frame Construction

THE spinning frame is the most important machine in the spinning mill. This is because its performance determines the final quality of the yarn and because there are more spinning frames in the mill than any other type of machinery. The spinning frame must be suited to the type of work to be done, and any error in specifying the

details of its construction will be costly to remedy as it is not a matter of changing one frame but a large number of frames. If the frames are built to operate under certain conditions of speed and are used for other purposes which may require higher speeds, or if the frames are otherwise abused or neglected, then the maintenance costs may well

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be staggering; therefore, the spinning frame must be well adapted to spin the specific numbers required for a particular mill and must be kept in perfect condition at all times. While a mill may spin good yarn on old frames if they are in good condition, even the very latest frames will make poor yarn if allowed to become neglected and run-down.

One peculiarity which distinguishes the textile machinery manufacturing business from most other heavy industries is the fact that most of the machinery is custom made. Not all textile machines are custom made but are either built in one style suitable for universal use or else are composed of stock sub-assemblies which may quickly be adapted to a standard chassis. However, the spinning frame is practically a custom machine engineered and fabricated to suit the specific requirements and conditions of the customer ordering it.

Basically, the engineering of a spinning frame must hinge upon the counts to be spun, as the count of the yarn will determine the ring size. After selecting the ring size a suitable allowance for space between rings will be made, and this will be altered depending upon whether or not separators are specified, so that the gauge of the frame may be calculated. With the gauge of the frame known it is then possible to find how many spindles the frame may carry, as the length of the individual frame must either fit into a certain space in the mill or else be held to a maximum length as limited by the builder. Frame lengths are rather closely limited by manufacturers because very long frames may not be practical due to the torsion and torque of the long drafting rolls, the strain on the draft gearing, and loss of uniformity in the building of the bobbin from one end of the frame to the other.

The gauge of the frame indicates to the design engineer the number of spindles per section of ring rail, the placement of the lifter rods for the ring rail, and the positioning of all of the other supporting members of the chassis. The width of gauge will also determine the number of roll bosses per section of drafting roll and will direct the placing of the roll stands. As roller beams and spindle rails have to be drilled in accordance with these dimensions it can be seen that it is not possible to manufacture a standard chassis to be used for all frames even for the same gauge.

Over and above the purely mechanical details of spinning frame construction there are the many specification items which may or may not be applied to the individual frame. These items fall into one of two classifications; either the particular sub-assembly is required only for certain types of spinning or else it is what may be called a "luxury item" in that a frame may be constructed using a less expensive substitution. Instances of the latter type of specification items are anti-friction bearing spindles, anti-friction top rolls, or centralized lubrication systems. The point here is that, while the more elaborate constructions are desirable and will eventually justify the initial investment, a spinning frame without them will operate satisfactorily and will not call for such a large capital investment. The proper evaluation of such items is of vital importance to any mill purchasing new spinning, for the addition of each item represents significant sums of money and should be specified only when experience indicates that it is worthwhile under the conditions of the particular mill.

In this, and in the next few future discussions, some ele-

ments of spinning frame construction will be analyzed and evaluated. The general principles which govern the usefulness of some types of frame parts will be covered, together with a resume of some of the factors which make the details of frame design and construction an art and science in itself.

First of all, the frame may be divided into sections: the chassis, consisting of head end, foot end, and skeleton; the builder motion; the ring; the spindle and its drive; and the drafting element. There are certain particulars involved in constructing each section of a frame which will vary in accordance with the types of work to be done on the frame. In studying the spinning frame, or in making up the specifications for a frame, each section may be analyzed separately at first. However, it should be remembered that all parts of the frame must be co-ordinated and built so that the machine will operate smoothly and with maximum efficiency under the specific mill conditions and while engaged in spinning the yarn counts of this mill.

The spinning frame, or the spinning of the mill's yarn, is the keynote to the general operation and condition of the entire mill. All of the previous processes, and the care taken in purchasing the proper stock, have as their only aim the placing of roving in the creel of the spinning frame that will allow the spinning of strong even yarn. Regardless of the number of preparatory processes or the manner in which this work is done, if the yarn is weak or of poor appearance then the mill is not being managed correctly. Today, when there are so many testing instruments and so many routine tests which may be taken to indicate the quality of the work at every stage, there is not any excuse for a mill to turn out yarn of inferior quality because of incorrect machine adjustments.

In making up spinning frames the manufacturers hesitate to exceed certain lengths because of the strain on parts of the frame and because of the difficulty in maintaining an even movement over long lengths. Although not rigidly adhered to, it is generally considered that a frame should not exceed 52 feet in total length, not counting the additional space required for the motor base where individual motors are used. Roughly speaking, a frame of this length will have 396 spindles if three-inch gauge, 336 spindles if 3½-inch gauge, or 300 spindles if four-inch gauge. The type of drive, whether motor drive or belt drive, will make a difference in the total length as a motor base for the individual motor drive will require approximately 30 inches more of floor space as compared to about 16 inches for the pulleys and outrigger used for a belt drive.

Most modern frames are equipped with an individual motor drive rather than belt or group drive. Perhaps one of the oldest types of individual drives is to use tight and loose pulleys on the frame but to drive the belt with a motor mounted up near the ceiling. This rather unique drive has several good points in that the frames are individually driven but, at the same time, there is the saving in floor space due to the elimination of the conventional long motor base. Also, the motors are up near the ceiling instead of cluttering up the alley at the foot end, and the heat generated by the motor is not around the frame but up in the air so that the immediate spinning zone is cooler. This latter point is more important than usually realized.

A motor is continually giving off heat which has the effect of drying out the air and lowering the relative humidity. The pulleys and driving belts act as fans which

blow this air out and around the frames. The frame cylinders and spindles also act as fans so that the hot dry air is carried into the spinning and twisting zones, where it can have bad effects in causing an increase in ends down. With the motors up in the air this cause of ends down is eliminated and more uniform spinning conditions are maintained.

There are several features which can be built into the head end of the frame that may be included or not, according to the mill's preferences. The gearing of the head end may be arranged so that the frame can be run with independent twist, from one side to the other. With this type of gearing the twist may be varied in amount to enable the mill to spin yarns with different twists on the same frame. All of the spindles on each side will have to have the same twist, and it is not possible to change the direction of the twist from one side to the other. Independent twist is generally useful only for small mills making many lots of different yarns or mills which use small quantities of specialty yarns, as otherwise it is more economical to use an entire frame for one lot of yarn.

The head end of the spinning frame has proven to be an excellent subject for the application of centralized lubrication systems. As the doors of the frame are equipped with safety locks preventing opening them without shutting down the frame, the routine oiling of the gearing and builder motion and vertical shaft necessitates work stoppage if the oiling is carried out in the usual manner. With centralized lubrication the central reservoir and pump are located on the outside of the head end, by the spindle rail, so that the oiling is carried out quickly and without interrupting production. The oiler merely lifts the handle of the pump and walks on to the next frame, knowing that every lubrication point in the head end will receive its correct amount of oil.

Head End Gearing

Much has been done in the last few years to reduce the noise of the gears in the head end of the frame. A large number of frames have been built with a fiber or composition gear on the end of the cylinder shaft to reduce noise. One big improvement in this respect has been to replace the large intermediate gears which meshed with the gear on the cylinder shaft by a chain drive from the cylinder gear to the jack gear. The chain drive has proven to be satisfactory as it is very quiet and provides a strong even drive with excellent wearing qualities.

Another move to improve the build of the bobbins and to reduce maintenance cost has been to redesign the vertical shaft, equipping it with anti-friction bearings. The vertical shaft which actuates the cam moving the entire builder motion has a heavy load upon it and is subject to rapid wear. On older frames when the bearings of the vertical shaft became worn then the movement of the cam would be interrupted and irregular. This backlash and dwell would be reflected in the traverse of the ring rail and therefore the bobbins would not be well-shaped but would be apt to slough off or to contain a smaller amount of yarn. With anti-friction bearings and with the cam shaft gear running in a bath of oil a much sturdier and smoother drive may be maintained with much less attention from the fixer.

The foot end and intermediate sampsons of the spinning frame are standard items which do not vary in form. The main feature of these units is that they all be fitted with adjustable feet so that the frame may be aligned and leveled

without difficulty. Adjustable feet are real time savers in leveling the frame and give more accurate results than when following the old practice of blocking up the feet with wooden blocks. The frame may still be fastened to the floor with lag screws but many mills have adopted the use of felt pads. These pads hold the frame securely and provide a cushion which dampens vibrations and reduces noise, while at the same time eliminating scarring the floor with holes in case the frames are ever moved.

There has been a marked change in the materials used for spindle rails, although the general shape of the rail has not been altered. Not so many years ago the spindle rail was made of cast iron, cast to obtain the maximum rigidity possible using the methods then known. However, when electric welding became fully developed it became practical to utilize this new manufacturing method to produce stronger spindle rails in less time. Using electric welding the top and bottom sections of the rail were formed from steel angles and were securely anchored by welding numerous cross members across from top to bottom. This rail is still used by most manufacturers as it is exceptionally strong, with a minimum of deflection, and is comparatively easy to make. In more recent years there have been quite a few frames built using aluminum for the spindle rail. The aluminum is extruded, generally, to the desired shape and requires little fitting or machining. It is claimed that a great advantage of this type of lightweight material construction is the fact that it lightens the weight of the frame and reduces the floor load per square foot. There is no doubt that the use of a material such as aluminum does reduce the total frame weight, and naturally the floor load, but whether or not this type of spindle rail construction will prove superior is still open to question, in the opinion of many textile engineers. The large manufacturers of spinning frames in this country still use steel for their conventional frames, probably because they feel that weight at this point aids in reducing vibration of the spindles when the frame is running on the wooden floor of a multi-story building.

Steel Cylinders

Steel has also supplanted tin as the material for cylinders, marking a very tangible improvement in basic frame construction. For many years the spinning frame and twister cylinders were made of tin sheeting laid over iron spiders and then soldered. In order to obtain a strong cylinder wall which would resist denting and deflection it was necessary to make the cylinder double-walled, having two sheets of tin soldered on, one over the other. Naturally, this left a seam running down the length of the cylinder, while the solder posed a problem in balancing the cylinder while at operating speed. Tin cylinders were never too strong, even when double-walled, and were very easily dented. A dent in a cylinder could cause the spinning of very poor yarn as the tape running over the dent would not maintain a constant speed but would cause the spindle to jerk and spin erratically. The tin construction also required more maintenance and attention to keep it in condition and to make sure that the soldered seams were not beginning to fail. In particular, if for any reason a tape was jammed, then the resultant heat from the friction of the tape and the cylinder would be liable to melt the solder at the seam. When cylinders were run at high speeds and started to fail at the seams they were likely to literally

explode along the entire seam, putting the frame out of production for a considerable period while the damage was repaired.

As the means and methods of fabricating steel improved, several of the manufacturers of spinning frames began to experiment with different cylinders made of steel. These experiments proved successful and finally were instigated into full-scale production processes replacing the older method of soldering tin. The problems which were involved are not too important to the textile engineer but were, as a matter of general interest, concerned with difficulties in drawing out the metal without causing changes in the molecular construction and grain of the steel which would make it brittle and weak.

The steel cylinders are now constructed of short sections drawn from the steel plate. Each section is in the form of a large cup, having a corrugated bottom to increase the strength and rigidity of each part. The cups are shaped initially from a disc of steel, which is drawn and annealed a number of times before the final form is reached. At the bottom of the cup there is a section which is drawn down in diameter so that it will make a tight fit in the top of the next section, a real problem requiring precision work in a difficult operation. The final cylinder section is made by forcing the cups together and then welding them into an integral unit using electric spot welding. The ends of the cylinder sections are built with additional reinforcing to withstand the strains and torsions of the modern long large package frame. After final assembly the cylinder is then tested and balanced at operating speeds so that it will run true and without vibration.

Another change which has taken place has been in the evolution of cylinder diameters. When band drives were still in vogue and frames were smaller, both in gauge and length, an eight-inch diameter cylinder was generally used. This diameter was later dropped in favor of a nine-inch cylinder, while today most conventional frames are built with a ten-inch diameter cylinder. The reason for the preference given the larger size is due to the fact that, for a given spindle speed, the larger diameter cylinder is not required to be driven at such high speeds. This was of real advantage when extremely high spindle speeds became common, due partially to improved spindle designs and partially to the desire for higher production per spindle, as the tin cylinders were more apt to fail when subjected to the internal forces caused by the increased centrifugal force. A low cylinder speed is also desirable in order to reduce the power consumption that is used up solely to combat the air drag and wind resistance that is present when any cylinder is rotated rapidly in air.

Power Consumption

Of late, power consumption has claimed the attention of textile machinery designers and motor designers alike and many tests have been conducted to determine the true elements of power consumption of the spinning frame. Such tests have been conducted under rigid precision conditions following elaborate precautions to insure completely reliable results. As a result of this type of scientific observation the present-day spinning frame has begun to emerge as an efficient machine making full use of the time, power and labor required for its operation. In one such series of tests,

called breakdown tests, a spinning frame was operated running the cylinder at various predetermined speeds while progressively disconnecting the sub-assemblies in turn until the only elements running were the cylinder, tapes, tension pulleys and spindles. Although many pertinent facts were discovered in this series of tests the major summarization was that power requirements of the cylinder increase sharply as the cylinder speed increases. The cylinder used in these tests was ten inches in diameter, mounted on anti-friction bearings. At 1,000 r.p.m. the power required to drive the cylinder was only .46 h.p., while at 1,200 r.p.m. it was .63 h.p., and at 1,350 r.p.m. it was .76 h.p. This cylinder was in perfect condition and running in a frame which had just been carefully aligned and leveled in order to reduce any effects of binding, which would increase basic horsepower requirements.

The main factor in the power required to move the cylinder and its adjacent sub-assemblies is consumed in overcoming the air resistance. It has been found that the power needed to overcome this resistance varies approximately with the cube of the speed, therefore the lower speed is to be recommended. Speed, in the sense of power consumption, is here meant to be surface speed. This brings up the point that a small whirl diameter is preferred for the spindle, as the smaller whirl diameter will allow the same spindle speed with a lower cylinder speed than would a large whirl diameter. Of course, the whirl diameter must be kept within reasonable limits in order to maintain an arc of contact with the tape which will allow driving the spindle without excessive tape slippage.

While it is commonly known that the cylinder acts as a fan in carrying with it a strong air current, it is not always realized that tapes and tape tension pulley also generate air currents which likewise create resistance and therefore call for a larger power consumption to operate the frame. Tapes which flap up and down a great deal will generate strong air currents, not only carrying air with them in traveling across the frame and around the spindles, but also in fanning and pushing air up and down. While it is not possible to eliminate the air current along the length of the tape, the proper tension on the tape will substantially reduce the flapping and will aid in dropping power consumption.

Light, thin tapes definitely require less power than a heavy, oil soaked tape. Dirty tapes or tapes with clinging lint or bad laps will scoop up more air and carry it around so that there will be a stronger air current which will demand more power.

Tape tension pulleys act in the same manner as cylinders in so far as generating air currents and the same factors are present and must be taken into account. It is recommended that small diameter pulleys be used, as the sides of the pulleys act as fans. A large pulley is in effect a large fan having more surface to pick up and pull air than would a small pulley. For this reason, also, it is best to have a pulley which will present a smooth side surface to the air so that it will create less air friction and disturbance as it rotates. Old-style tape tension pulleys made of tin had corrugated sides which acted as fan vanes to pull the air. In many cases manufacturers have adopted steel pulleys with smooth crown surfaces which will move through the air with a minimum of air current generation in order to reduce power consumption.

More about tapes, spindles and tape tension pulleys will be discussed at a later time, the intention here being only

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You're losing high-priced cotton, when you get fly waste like this under your cards ... good, spinnable fibre, blown into the trash and moats through gaps between your cylinder and screen. It's an inferior, poorly-set card screen that's costing you this money. Jenkins screens are designed to stop waste.

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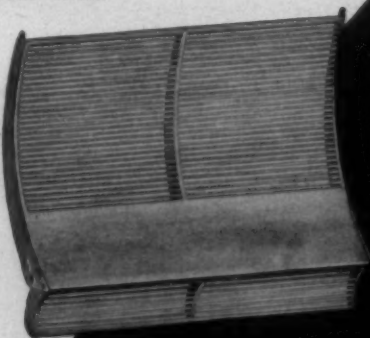
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to show that there are many elements of power consumption to be considered when making up final specifications for new spinning frames. It is encouraging to note that textile manufacturers have been making full use of research lab-

oratories delving into every aspect of modern design in order that frames will be available which are economical in every respect. The careful mill, purchasing new frames only after closely examining every small detail, is now able to procure and make use of machinery which can produce more yarn at less relative costs than ever before.

New Ideas In Yarn Manufacturing, As Seen By Alabama Textile Operating Executives

By HARWELL HOWARD

ALABAMA Textile Operating Executives threw a searching spotlight on carding and spinning problems when they gathered at Biggin Hall on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus in Auburn May 10 for their regular Spring open forum discussion of these topics.

Since the discussion periods for both the carding and spinning questions were each limited to less than an hour, time ran out before all the mill representatives were able to give the answers they had prepared for the four main questions in each discussion group. However, all the answers cited below were received from the participating mills by Ben H. Crawford, Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., secretary-treasurer of the A.T.O.E. Well in advance of the meeting, questions had been sent out to member mills by J. Wilson Patterson, superintendent of Tallassee Mills of Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills, Inc. Mr. Patterson, as general chairman of the A.T.O.E., presided at the Auburn meeting.

It was up to J. H. (Chris) Canady, superintendent, Montgomery Cotton Mills, to get mill representatives to speak from the floor about their carding problems. Mr. Canady was moderator for the portion of the program dealing with carding. The first question asked members to state their experiences with 14 by 36-inch and larger roving and drawing cans, the cost of change, pounds per can, and savings realized.

Larger Cans

Mill A, with three cards changed to 14 and 36-inch cans, said the cost per card was approximately \$75, including labor, and the pounds per can was 19, a 60 per cent increase.

Mill B reported "We have changed to a 14-inch can on part of our cards at a cost of \$95 per card. This enabled us to raise the pounds in the can from 14 to 18, which allowed us to run between doffs from 55 minutes to 70 minutes, or about 27 per cent longer in the can, at no increased amount of variation, according to the sliver tester. The savings realized will come from the additional cards a tender can run and also from the additional deliveries a draw frame tender can take care of."

"We have experimented with 14 by 36-inch card cans only," Mill C reported. "We get about 20 pounds in these

cans, compared to about 13 pounds in the old style can. We are experimenting and do not have enough cards on the large can to bring about any actual dollars and cents savings. However, we do have less piecings with the resultant better quality. If we were to put the entire mill on the large can, then the decreased doffing would enable us to make material savings."

Mill D replied that by changing from a 12-inch can to a 14-inch can on the cards, the pounds of sliver can be increased from 12 to 16 pounds. "This will give fewer splices and less creeling on the breaker drawing, as well as less doffing at the cards. By doing the same on drawing, the pounds of sliver can be increased from 14 to 18, with less doffing at drawing and less creeling at the fly frames. As far as savings are concerned, this will depend entirely on the individual mill and the type of yarns or fabrics being made."

Five cards equipped to accommodate 14-inch by 36-inch cans were cited by Mill E, as well as two cards for 15-inch by 36-inch cans, one card for a 14-inch by 42-inch can and one for a 15-inch by 42-inch can. "It costs \$60 for material and \$20 for labor to change a card to accommodate a 14 by 36 can," this mill pointed out. "We do not have any drawing equipped for larger cans, but the price is \$40 for material and \$5 for labor per delivery for a change-over to the 14 by 36 can. We understand it is necessary to use springs in large cans for the sliver to be handled properly, which will be an additional cost of .65 cents per spring."

A representative from Mill F stated that "We changed 139 cards from 12 by 36 cans to 14 by 36 cans at a cost of \$43.46 per card. This includes material and labor. We increased the pounds per can 38 per cent. Our reason for making this change was to cut down on the work load of our card tenders. We were adding some new cards, and it would have been necessary to add one card tender to each shift if the work load had not been cut. Operating the new cards at no additional labor cost cut our labor cost per card 7.2 per cent."

Mill G's card cans had been changed from 12 by 36 to 14 by 36 at a cost of \$45 per card. "The number of pounds per can was increased 50 per cent and we are now getting 17 pounds per card," according to the report from that mill. "The number of cards per job was increased 25 per cent."

Increasing Pounds of Sliver Per Can

The second part of this question on large card and drawing cans polled the mill officials on their experiences with devices for increasing the pounds of sliver in their present cans and asked them to state the cost of change, pounds per can, and savings realized. A comparatively small number of answers on these points indicated that experimentation with such devices is not very widespread at present.

Mill A said that springs were put on calender rolls of cards. This formed a hard core in the center of the sliver, making it difficult to draft out on drawing. This also wore grooves in the calender rolls on the cards and the whole experiment was described as "very unsatisfactory." The mill reported, "We then changed the gear on the coiler shaft, turned down the end of the shaft, and changed the intermediate gear, slowing down the can. This increased the card sliver from 11 to 13 pounds. The approximate cost of three gears and turning down the shaft was \$7.50. We also installed 'tongue and groove' rolls in cards at a cost of \$12 each. This only increased the card sliver one-half pound per can. After completing one room, we stopped."

Other comments on this question were—Mill B: "We use springs on our delivery roll. The cost per card is \$1. Increased pounds can come to approximately 33 1/3 per cent." Mill C: "We have just bought a few nylon trumpets for a trial to see about adding more to our cans. The cost of each was about \$2.75, with no charge for labor to install them. At this time, we think we will be able to put another pound in the can and then it won't be as full as without it. We could tell very little difference in variation

from a sliver tester." Mill D: "We have added from one to two pounds of sliver to our cans on both cards and drawing by changing the ratio between the can table and tube gear, at a cost of about \$5 per card and per delivery of drawing."

High Licker-in Speeds

The second general topic tackled at the meeting dealt with high licker-in speeds. Mill executives were asked to comment on the speed used, whether the nep count decreased or increased, what effect on breaking strength was noticed, what the effect was on the evenness of the sliver, what the percentage was in the increase in waste and if card production was increased.

Mill A reported that with speed stepped up from 440 to 757 r.p.m., neps decreased from 43 to 39 per 100 square inches, with no appreciable difference in breaking strength, no difference in the evenness of the sliver, and no increase in card production.

Mill B said that high licker-in speeds had been tried. "We went as high as 700, but in every case the nep count was increased to such an extent that we abandoned the project without measuring any of the other effects."

Mill C pointed out that experiments with licker-in speeds above 500 had resulted in a decrease in the breakage strength of the yarn.

Mill D stated that "We have not made extensive tests on this. We have run one card for some time with a licker-in speed of 760 r.p.m. but our tests have shown us nothing to get excited about."

At Mill E, the licker-in speed was increased on seven



Some of the officers and members of the executive committee of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives are shown at a dinner at the Clement Hotel, Opelika. All the officers were elected at the May 10 meeting of the group on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus, Auburn. Elections were also held to fill vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of several members of the executive committee.

Pictured are (seated, left to right): Ben H. Crawford, Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., secretary and treasurer; J. W. Patterson, superintendent, Tallahassee Mills, Tallahassee, member of the executive committee and past general chairman; Henry Lanier, general superintendent, Cowhee Mills, Eufaula, general chairman; Homer Roberts, general manager, Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, member of executive committee; and Cecil A. McAbee, superintendent, Huntsville Mfg. Co., Huntsville, member of executive committee.

Standing are the following members of the executive committee: Albert Johnson, assistant superintendent, West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett; C. H. Canady, superintendent, Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery; H. Grady Webb, Jr., assistant superintendent, West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale; and W. E. Williams, general superintendent, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga.

Not shown are H. M. Clark, superintendent, Avondale Mills, Pell City, vice-general chairman, and the following executive committee members: J. D. Whatley, superintendent, Textron Southern, Inc., Cordova Division, Cordova; Robert Russell, vice-president, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City; Oliver Smyth, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Pepperell; and Louie Alford, superintendent, Alabama Mills.

OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

cards from 427 r.p.m. to 582 r.p.m. with two per cent fewer neps, no change in breaking strength, and no change in sliver variation. An increase was noted in waste and there was no noticeable change in card production. Mill officials decided that due to such a small gain in quality, "it would not pay to increase licker-in speed because of the higher maintenance cost of the licker-in."

Mill F reported that after it had run a test increasing the regular speed of 458 r.p.m. to 600 r.p.m. (cylinder speed 172), the nep count increased 19.5 per cent, the difference in breaking strength was negligible, and the evenness of the card sliver was the same. The increased speed gave very slight reduction in strips, and card production was not increased. This mill pointed out that since this was only one test on six cards, these results were not considered conclusive.

New Type Drawing Rolls

The third carding question was: "Has anyone run any extensive tests on new type drawing rolls? (a) What are the highest speeds run with satisfactory results? (b) Has anyone eliminated one drawing process by using these rolls and maintained the same standards of quality? (c) What is the average maximum variation obtained at the high speeds?"

"We have two frames on new type drawing rolls—one breaker and one finisher," replied Mill A. "Our variation averaged 21 per cent on the breaker and 24 per cent on the finisher. Our regular rolls averaged 24 per cent on the breaker and 26 per cent on the finisher. On both tests, the speed was 133 feet per minute. We increased the speed of our rolls to 160 feet per minute and received approximately the same results."

Mill B reported that while no extensive tests had been run at high speeds on its new-type rolls, "we do find that it gives very good results at standard speeds, and we are pleased with all tests we have run."

"The manufacturer of the drafting system made several speed tests and determined that 200 feet per minute was the best operating speed from a standpoint of variation and maintenance," according to a Mill C operating executive. "We have made some improvements in our picker laps and card sliver and the results of the tests made on the new drawing rolls indicate that single process drawing will be possible without affecting the present standard of quality. This mill reported an average yard variation of 22/64 per cent, with a maximum variation in ten yards of 31.48 per cent."

Several different type tests on new-type metallic drawing rolls have been run at Mill D. The highest speed run with satisfactory results was 200 feet per minute. A mill official pointed out that "We have not tried to eliminate one process of drawing because the second process improves yard-by-yard weight, and doublings are necessary to maintain a good break factor of the yarn. Our new breaker drawing averaged 15 per cent variation at 200 feet per minute, and our new finisher drawing averaged 18 per cent at 200 feet per minute."

Anti-friction Top Roll Bearings

The last questions in the carding discussion were: "Have

you had any experience with anti-friction top roll bearing on roving frames. What effect does it have on variation?"

Mill A answered: "We have five frames with front line equipped with anti-friction top rolls. These rolls have been running since July, 1951. We don't see any difference in variation."

Mill B replied: "We have ball bearing top rolls on our 11 by 5 1/2 slubbers. We have less variation in roving and yarn, improved running conditions, and a breakage strength increase of four per cent."

Mill C, which also has anti-friction top rolls, claimed that the real advantage of these rolls was the saving of oil. And, it was pointed out, the chances of getting oil on the stock was lessened. Experience has shown executives at this mill that if the shell-type roll is properly oiled and buffed, the variation is about the same.

"We have 1,462 ball-bearing and 120 needle-bearing rolls in service on the front lines," reported Mill D. "We have not made any tests to prove conclusively their effect on variation. However, we can expect better performance from anti-friction top rolls because of the absence of lubricant on the cots and because they should turn more freely under heavy weighting."

Four frames on a 10 by 5 slubber, equipped with anti-friction top roll bearings, are "performing satisfactorily" at Mill E. So are eight frames on a 12 by 6 slubber equipped with anti-friction top roll bearings, which have been in use for the last four months. "We have found no difference in variation when compared with other type rolls of equal quality," a Mill E operating executive said. "However, we feel that there will be a definite savings on maintenance costs. The main advantage of our anti-friction top rolls is the savings in labor and grease. Anti-friction top rolls are taken out and examined each 12 months and greased, if necessary. Regular top rolls require greasing every two weeks."

Mill F has been running 19 roving frames with anti-friction top roll bearings for 18 months without any trouble. These rolls have proven advantageous since no time is lost in lubrication. This mill has noticed no difference in the variation in the roving because of these bearings.

Spinning Discussion

Henry J. Lanier, general superintendent, Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, was the moderator for the second half of the technical discussions which dealt with spinning problems.

The first question was concerned with operating experiences with super, hi-draft, or pin draft on frames. The information called for was: "(a) What drafts are used—and what are considered the minimum drafts that can be used? (b) Give yarn counts, hank rovings, cotton staple and grade. (c) What effect does it have on ends down and breaking strength?"

"On hi-draft double apron," reported Mill A, "we have made tests on three frames. Drafts ranged from 20 to 40 on one-inch middling cotton. Ends down on 30s warp made from .75 hank roving ran 75 per thousand spindle hours (two-inch ring); 30s warp made from 1.00, hank S. C. ran 60 ends down, break factor 2,048; 21s warp made from 1.00 S. C. ran 55 ends down per thousand, break factor 2,291, compared to 21s from 2.50 hank double creel, 35 ends down, break factor 2,170."

Other answers to this question were: Mill B, "We are running 672 spindles on 18.50s warp, 31/32-inch strict

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low middling bright cotton. We have .80 hank roving, which gives us a draft of 23.1, using high draft cradles. This gives us about ten per cent better ends down and also increases our breaking strength ten per cent above our regular long draft spinning on the same frames, except 1.10 hank roving used. We are also running 1,056 spindles on 10.50s warp, made with .80 hank roving, which is a draft of 13.1. The ends down and breaking strength are comparable with the above run, which indicates that shorter than normal drafts may be used without decreasing yarn qualities. The big saving in this high draft cradle to us would be to run all yarn numbers ranging from 24s yarn to 9.50s yarn from the same hank roving.

Mill C: "We have 6,048 spindles equipped with hi-draft cradles. We have made 22.0 warp yarn out of .90 hank roving, or a draft of 24.4. Yarn counts on hi-draft aprons have been 13.50 to 22.00 using .90 hank roving. The grade cotton used varies from low middling to middling of one-inch stock. Comparative tests on the same frame show an increase of 3.7 per cent in break factor and 9.7 per cent better evenness of yarn with the hi-draft cradle, compared with our convention staple cradle. We formerly used 1.20 hank roving to make 22.00 warp yarn (draft of 18.3). The main disadvantage we have found with the hi-draft cradle is the extra cleaning required to keep it operating properly. We clean conventional draft cradles each six months, compared with each four months for hi-draft cradles."

Mill D reported that it had the "Casablanca system—21 high draft, minimum draft ten." As for yarn counts and hank rovings: "12½ .65 hank roving; 13¼ .65 hank roving; 17s .90 hank roving. "No change in the effect on ends down and breaking strength was noticed.

Mill E: "At the present time, we have ten frames of super draft with a draft of 23.5. We use 35s yarn, 1.50 hank roving, 1 3/32-inch middling cotton, combed stock. Extra cleaning on the rolls is required so that the ends down will meet our standard. The breaking strength of the yarn is as good or better than our other frames. The linear variation on the yarn is better. Savings are realized in the card room because of the package increase in roving."

Rings and Travelers

From here the spinning discussion went to reports about the "life" that the mills were getting from rings and travelers. Information asked for was the yarn number, ring size, and traveler speed.

Mill A reported: "We are getting about eight years on rings running yarn numbers averaging 16s. We are using No. 6 travelers F 2, G 2; yarn 16s; 2¼-inch ring; 8,900 r.p.m. spindle speed; 5,242 feet per minute traveler speed; 9½-inch bobbin; 8¾-inch traverse; 5¾-inch stroke; 152 r.p.m. front roll.

Mill B: "We are running 14s warp on 2¾-inch ring, 3½-inch gauge, nine-inch traverse, and approximately 5,400 feet per minute on the traveler. We are getting about two years of life out of our rings. The travelers are making about 96 hours."

Mill C: "We are running 14s warp yarn with 2 5/16-inch ring at a traveler speed of 5,200 feet per minute. We change travelers every 120 hours. We run our rings

about five years, three shifts, and have them turned over and refinished. It is our belief that these curved webb rings could be turned and re-polished twice on each side, as they do not groove like the flat webb rings. We are running 14s filling yarn with 1 9/16-inch ring, at a traveler speed of 3,000 feet per minute. We change travelers on these rings every 240 hours. The rings are renewed about every eight years, running three shifts."

Mill D reported that it has rings that have been in use four years, three shifts, six days per week, for a total of 28,800 hours, and they are still in good shape. Travelers are changed on a 96-hour schedule.

Mill E: "Five years ring life, traveler life 288 hours, 6,000 feet per minute, 2¾-inch ring, 13.50s yarn. The coarser the yarn, the shorter the traveler life; 2.85s yarn, 6,000 feet per minute, 24 hours traveler life."

Mill F: "Rings 2¼-inch and 2½-inch, ten years, 120 hours per week, 60,000 spindle hours; travelers, 13¼, No. 9, C2 F2, 48 hours; 17s, No. 6, C2 F2, 48 hours. Traveler speed 2¼-inch, 5,150 feet per minute; 2½-inch, 5,440 feet per minute."

Mill G: "We have some rings which have been running since 1923. However, we have some rings which were installed in 1944 and which are now being replaced. We change counts and ring sizes so frequently that exact figures on the life of the rings are not available. We average about 80 hours life per traveler change. Generally, our traveler speeds range around 5,000 feet per minute."

Mill H reported five to six years of life for 2¼-inch rings on 14s yarn, with traveler (No. 8) life for the same yarn as 144 hours at 5,250 feet per minute. For 1½-inch rings on 17s yarn, life was reported as from 15 to 18 years, traveler (No. 7) life for that yarn being 288 hours at 3,240 feet per minute. Life for 1¾-inch rings on 35½s yarn was reported as about 15 years, with size 1/0 traveler life as 432 hours at 4,580 feet per minute.

Anti-friction Top Rolls and Spindles

The next question that came up for discussion concerned mill experience with anti-friction type top rolls and spindles. Officials were asked which type was the more economical to maintain, and which type gave the best performance.

"We have about 1,200 ball bearing top rolls that we use on the front line only," reported Mill A. "These rolls have been running about 24 months and they have been changed to the newer type with the heavy necks and spindles. Since that time we have had very few failures, and they have not cost any more to maintain than the older ones, but what the future holds only time can tell. We find that we have less oily yarn from these rolls and we save on oil. We find the ends down and variation about the same if the old type is properly oiled and buffed. We are using two types of anti-friction spindles. We have about 4,000 of the two. These spindles have been running about 18 months and we have had very few failures. It is much cheaper to maintain the anti-friction spindle. Our bolster cost alone is about \$35 per year per frame on the gravity type spindle. This does not include the savings on oil and the loss in production due to the increased ends down after each spindle oiling on the gravity spindle. We find the ends down run lower on the anti-friction spindle, 35 against 45/M spindle hours."

A representative from Mill B stated that "our experience with anti-friction top rolls has not been good, and for

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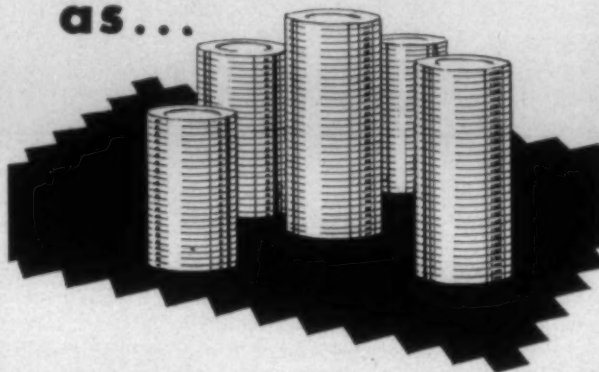
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—as alike as chips in a stack—that describes the uniform evenness, the more consistent breaking strength, and the absence of "thick and thin" spots when yarn is produced on Singleton's Long Draft Aprons.

Precision-made of the finest, toughest calfskins, Singleton Aprons are smoother, made to closer tolerances, and more uniform. They last longer than any other brand of leather aprons. Their first cost is slightly higher; but they will give better cradle performance, and cost less for cleaning and maintenance than any aprons made.

One mill using Singleton Aprons reports unevenness in yarn has been reduced by as much as 50%! You, too, can get more-even yarn by using Singleton Aprons. Install them at first on just a few frames . . . we make these finer "Draft Horse" Aprons to your exact specifications, to suit your needs.

For proof that Singleton Aprons are what we say, make the test we suggest. Wire, write, or telephone today to the Company, or to our nearest representative.



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the time being we have given up on them. Our experience with anti-friction spindles has been very satisfactory and we already have a good portion of the job changed over. Our experience has been only with the oil type so we can give no comparison."

"We have four frames with anti-friction spindles that have been running five years, three shifts, six days per week, for a total of 36,000 hours," according to Mill C. "The anti-friction spindles operate with 12 per cent less power than the gravity type that are oiled on a 3,000-hour schedule, as compared with 144 hours for the gravity type. They also produce less vibration. Anti-friction spindles give the best performance and are cheaper."

A Mill D executive said that mill had a total of 52,892 anti-friction spindles of various types. "The ball bearing, both rubber-mounted and oil cushion types, have proven to be very satisfactory from the standpoints of performance and maintenance. We re-grease these bearings every four years and on the last cycle of lubrication a small percentage of the bearings must be replaced. We had trouble on the initial installation of roller bearing spindles, due to a combination of such things as improper fit on the bobbins, which caused them to stick on the spindle and resulted in damaged spindles when they were doffed. Also the blades were too soft which aggravated the condition. The roller bearing twister spindles have been very satisfactory to date. These spindles are equipped with a very good knee-brake that requires a minimum of maintenance. The blades are large and seem to be tempered properly so that there is no distortion from operational causes. We have about 12,000 anti-friction top rolls in operation. Of these 11,886 are ball bearing and 114 are needle bearing. The ball bearing top rolls have been satisfactory. However, we have had some complaints that after running for a period of about six months, they do not turn properly on the start-up. This condition may be due to the fact that the arbor is smaller at the saddle point than a conventional roll, thus causing a different weight distribution. After the cots are worn smooth they might be slipping on the start-up. We think we can overcome this by building up on the saddle to compensate for the difference in diameter. We have estimated the average life of the bearings in these rolls to be four or five years. The cost of replacing the bearings is approximately 25 cents per roll. The lubrication and adjustments we make in the roller shops when they are sent down for buffing or covering."

Mill E reported: "We have experienced some trouble with anti-friction type top rolls in cleaning. The lint somehow gets beyond the retainer ring and is difficult to remove. They are somewhat difficult to oil and it is a little harder to get a true buff. However, frequent oiling is necessary on the old type rolls. This makes the new type more economical to maintain. We are very well pleased with the anti-friction spindles. We believe that they are much more economical in operation and maintenance and we are sure that they give better performance."

Changing Break Draft

The final discussion in the spinning period had to do with experiments with changing the break draft on spinning frames. What were the results? Was it necessary to

change the break draft on a spinning frame when the roving was changed as much as .50?

Mill A said: "We have four roll long draft H & B frames and Casablanca draft frames and have run quite extensive tests on changing break drafts. On our range of numbers—12s to 25s—we can find no advantage to changing them. It might be that on some types of frame and perhaps on extremely long drafts, there might be advantages to changing break drafts."

Said Mill B: "We ran tests on hi-draft system changing break draft from 1.20 to 2.20. For the best break and ends down, 1.30 was best."

Reported Mill C: "We changed the break draft on several frames from 1.14 to 1.29. There was no appreciable change in results. We changed the break draft to see if it would reduce ends down when creeling roving (when ring rail is at the bottom of the traverse.)"

Mill D: "We changed the break draft on spinning frames from 1.26 to 1.35. There was no change in results."

Mill E had had a little more experience along this line: "After changing the spinning frames to super draft cradles, and after changing the roving from 3.40 hank double creel to 1.50 hank single creel, our experiments showed that the break drafts we were using gave us the best break factor. We have made no change except for this cradle. We are producing yarn from 1.50 hank roving and 1.80 hank roving with the same break draft."

All officers of the A.T.O.E. were unanimously elected after their names were presented by nominating committee chairman Bill Williams, superintendent of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga.

Elected general chairman was Henry J. Lanier, general superintendent of Cowikee Mills, Eufaula. H. M. Clark, superintendent of Avondale Mills, Pell City, was elected vice-general chairman, and Ben H. Crawford, Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., was chosen secretary-treasurer. Elected to the executive committee were Louie Alford, superintendent of the Alabama Mills plant at Aliceville, and Oliver Smyth of Pepperell Mfg. Co. J. W. Patterson, superintendent of Tallassee Mills, as past general chairman, became a member of the committee.

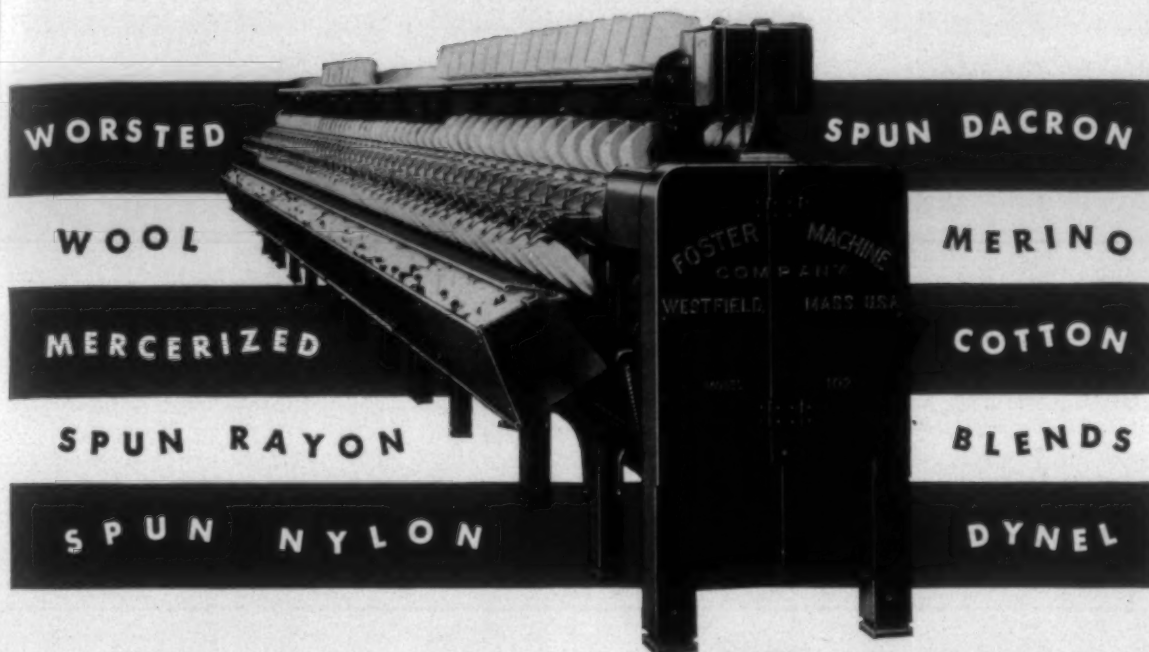
Members of the executive committee whose terms have not yet expired are Albert Johnson, assistant superintendent, West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett; C. A. McAbee, superintendent, Huntsville Mfg. Co.; W. E. Williams, superintendent Avondale Mills, Sylacauga; Grady Webb, assistant superintendent, West Point, Langdale; Homer Roberts, manager, Anniston Mfg. Co.; J. D. Whatley, superintendent, Textron-Mississippi, Inc., Cordova Division; Robert Russell, vice-president, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City; and J. H. Canady, superintendent, Montgomery Cotton Mills.

Gwaltney Frame On Exhibit At N.C. State

The Gwaltney spinning frame, Saco-Lowell Shops' newest development in spinning, is now on exhibit at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh, where it will remain until July 15. All interested are invited to visit the college and see the frame in operation.

The demonstration unit is a 72-spindle frame and is now spinning 20s carded yarn with a twist multiplier of 4.60 on a three-inch ring at 9,000 spindle speed. The yarn is being spun from .65 hank roving made from 1 1/32-inch cotton. The full package has about 15 ounces of yarn on it.

FOSTER MODEL 102 *The Flexible Winder*



WHAT WE MEAN BY *"Flexible"*

The dictionary defines "flexible" as "readily adjustable to changing conditions", and that describes Foster Model 102 Winder — exactly. For instance:— If you are making cotton goods now, but change to worsted or worsted type fabrics, you don't have to worry about changing or rebuilding winders if you have the Model 102. Just make a few minor changes, such as changing thread guides and angle of wind, and you're ready to go.

It's simple to alter the angle of wind, too. Just change four small gears in the head end of the machine. In this way nine different angles of wind from 9° to 18° can be obtained — a wide enough range to take care of any count of yarn from the finest to medium coarse and any type of fibre.

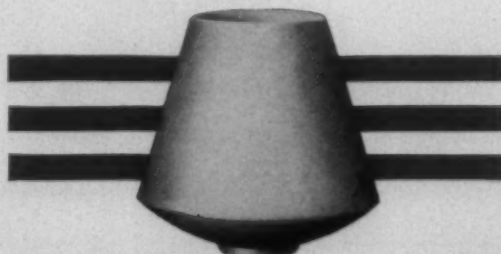
This flexibility feature is highly important, because if you make a radical change in the type or count of yarn, the angle of wind *must* be changed also. Otherwise, you'll get bulging and poorly shaped cones that will cause trouble in subsequent operations. There's no such thing as a median angle of wind which is satisfactory for all types and counts of yarn.

The Foster Model 102 has other flexibility features. Space does not permit a listing of them here, but if you wish a complete list, write for a copy of "FOSTER FACTS" — Volume 2, Number 2. It's yours for the asking, free of all obligations.

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June, 1952 • TEXTILE BULLETIN

Warp Preparation & Weaving

SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 36 — On-the-Job Training

ON the job, or on a section, is the last phase of the loom fixer's training program. It is here that the trainee is called upon to use his own personal skill and individual initiative and ingenuity. It is here that he will learn many more things about fixing looms, but unless he has had the necessary preparatory training, such as gauging and setting the battery, lay, breast beam, etc., the odds are greatly against him ever becoming a first-class loom fixer; because these basic fundamentals are absolutely necessary, and he should be taught these things first, or when building the loom, and the instructor should make sure that the trainee understands thoroughly why these things are necessary before the loom can be operated successfully.

So, naturally the preliminary training—building the loom—should be considered the most vitally important part of the training program. If the basic training is substantial and sound, and the trainee really wants to fix looms and possesses the mechanical ingenuity, he should not experience a great deal of difficulty during the period of time of his on-the-job training, provided he has someone to assist and instruct him for a few months until he gains confidence in his own ability to do the job. It is the natural inclination of most youngsters with ambition to get the idea that they are good before they really are, and at this period the instructor should keep a very close watch on the trainee, and if he is doing a good job the instructor should tell him so, but if he is not doing a good job the instructor should call him back to the loom and explain why he is not doing the job correctly, and by all means he should let the trainee do the job while he instructs and explains how and why.

If a man is given the above-mentioned preparatory training before he is put on a section of looms, and is given the necessary assistance to help him get started after he is put on a section he should not have too much trouble learning how to fix, make cloth on, and run the looms. But if he is put on a section of looms without the necessary preparatory training and supervision he will spend years developing into an average loom fixer, and in most cases he will go through life working in a confused state of mind, not being quite sure of himself or what he is doing, and this all boils down to just plain guesswork and this type of loom fixing is not good enough to meet present-day requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The supervisor, or instructor, should see to it that the trainee is supplied with a complete set of loom fixer's tools before he is put on a section, because without sufficient tools no man can do a good loom fixing job. Included in

this set of tools should be a small oil can, because the loom fixer is called upon to do many jobs where a little oil is required in order to do the job and leave it in operating condition. A lot of good loom fixing can be done with an oil can, and it is good loom fixing, because it is preventive loom fixing. (I recently saw a loom fixer put in a new change gear and did not oil it. Two days later I saw the same fixer replacing a broken change gear bracket which was broken on the same loom by the change gear freezing on the stud for the lack of lubrication). I mention incidents like the above for a purpose. I am trying to be practical, I am trying to get the reader to think, to question my ideas and opinions, to try them out on the job, and by doing so he will become a more interested workman, and will work out new and better ways to do the job. We must learn some things from others by working in harmony and full co-operation with our co-workers, but we should not be satisfied with what we work out and learn ourselves, or what we learn from others, but we should be trying at all times to work out better ways to get the job done, because otherwise progress would cease. The instructor should impress these facts in the beginner's mind in a way that it will stick and stay with him, because one of the most pathetic creatures I can imagine is a man who thinks he has learned all there is to learn about weaving and fixing looms.

The two most important things, from the standpoint of economical and efficient operation of the loom, and quality production from the loom, that the instructor can first teach the trainee on his on-the-job training is to keep the shuttles in good condition and to keep them boxing correctly. More loom stoppages and more seconds are made by defective shuttles and shuttles not boxing right than from any other source. The instructor should explain these things to the trainee and follow up on him until he is sure that the trainee is convinced that it is the easiest and most efficient way for him to run a section of looms. A shuttle can be defective in many ways to the point where it will prevent efficient operation of the loom. If it is excessively worn it should be replaced with a new one. The instructor should teach the trainee when a shuttle is worn beyond repair, and he should also teach him how to repair the shuttles when possible. The repairs on shuttles usually consist of keeping the bristles or frictions in good condition and in the proper positions, and keeping the bobbin in perfect alignment and tight. The trainee should be made to understand thoroughly the many troubles caused by the above-mentioned defections. At this stage of the game the

trainee is usually very eager to learn, his mind is in a very receptive mood, and this is the best time to get these many little things over to him, because if these things are explained to him, and he is made to see them work out satisfactorily he is storing up confidence in himself and also in the instructor, and then he is on his way to becoming a real practical loom fixer.

The shuttles should be checked daily for the above-mentioned defects. Ways and means of doing this job will vary from mill to mill. Some mills have this work done by specified personnel, such as head loom fixers, feeler men, etc. But most mills require the fixers to do it, and when this is the case it is best to divide the looms, giving each fixer one-third of the looms, provided of course the mill is on three-shift operation, and these looms should be inspected by someone to see that each fixer is keeping his portion of the shuttles in good condition. (The weaver plays a vital part in this phase of the loom fixer's work, and more will be said about this later).

Much has already been said in this series of articles regarding the boxing of the shuttle, but most of the things said on this subject up to now has been on how to box the shuttle, but when the beginner is put on a section for his on-the-job training is the best time to teach him the importance of why the shuttle should be kept properly boxed at all times while the loom is in operation. The instructor should stay with the trainee until he has thoroughly convinced him that keeping the shuttles boxing properly is an absolute necessity if satisfactory results are to be obtained. The beginner should be taught to go over his entire section of looms at the beginning of his work shift and see that each shuttle in each loom is boxing properly, and the instructor should go with him until he has taught him just what to do in each case where the shuttle is not boxing right. (Too many will go to a loom where the shuttle is bouncing and do nothing but tighten up on the shuttle box, or just move the front binder in to a point where the shuttle will be pinched, or wedged; this is not good loom fixing). Of course it is sometimes necessary to move the front binder in to stop the shuttle from bouncing, but many other things can cause the same trouble and the trainee should be taught at the beginning to do the proper things instead of just the easiest and most expedient.

The following things will cause the shuttle to bounce in the shuttle box: the shuttle box too loose, insufficient tension on the check strap, too much tension on the heel spring, insufficient tension on the back binder spring, dagger stop too high, protector rod spring too slack, back binder studs or bushings excessively worn, back binder stud bolt loose, insufficient humidity, excessive power on the pick. Of course a reverse condition of most of the above-mentioned things will prevent the shuttle from going all the way up in the shuttle box, which is just as objectionable a condition as the shuttle bouncing in the box.

When the shuttle box is too loose it is not always proper to move the front box plate in, but sometimes this adjustment should be made by moving the back binder in. The determining factor on this adjustment is to keep in mind to keep the point, or knurl, of the shuttle in the center of the picker. When making this adjustment it should be kept in mind that the protector rod dagger should be raised to clear the frogs from one-half-inch to three-quarters-inch

and make sure there is about one-eighth-inch play between the dagger and the dagger stop. This will prevent pinching, or wedging, of the shuttle in the box.

The check strap should be adjusted to a point where there is about one-inch clearance between the picker stick and the strap when the picker stick is back in rest position against the end of the lay end leather, and the shuttle check bolt should be in the center of the slot in the shuttle check. The check strap adjusting piece should be adjusted so as to stop the picker stick about two inches from the lay end leather. At this point the picker stick should be moved forward, by hand, as far as it will go and then turn it loose and if the check strap is drawn back too much by the contact of the stick the heel spring should be loosened, as this will nullify the effectiveness of the check strap.

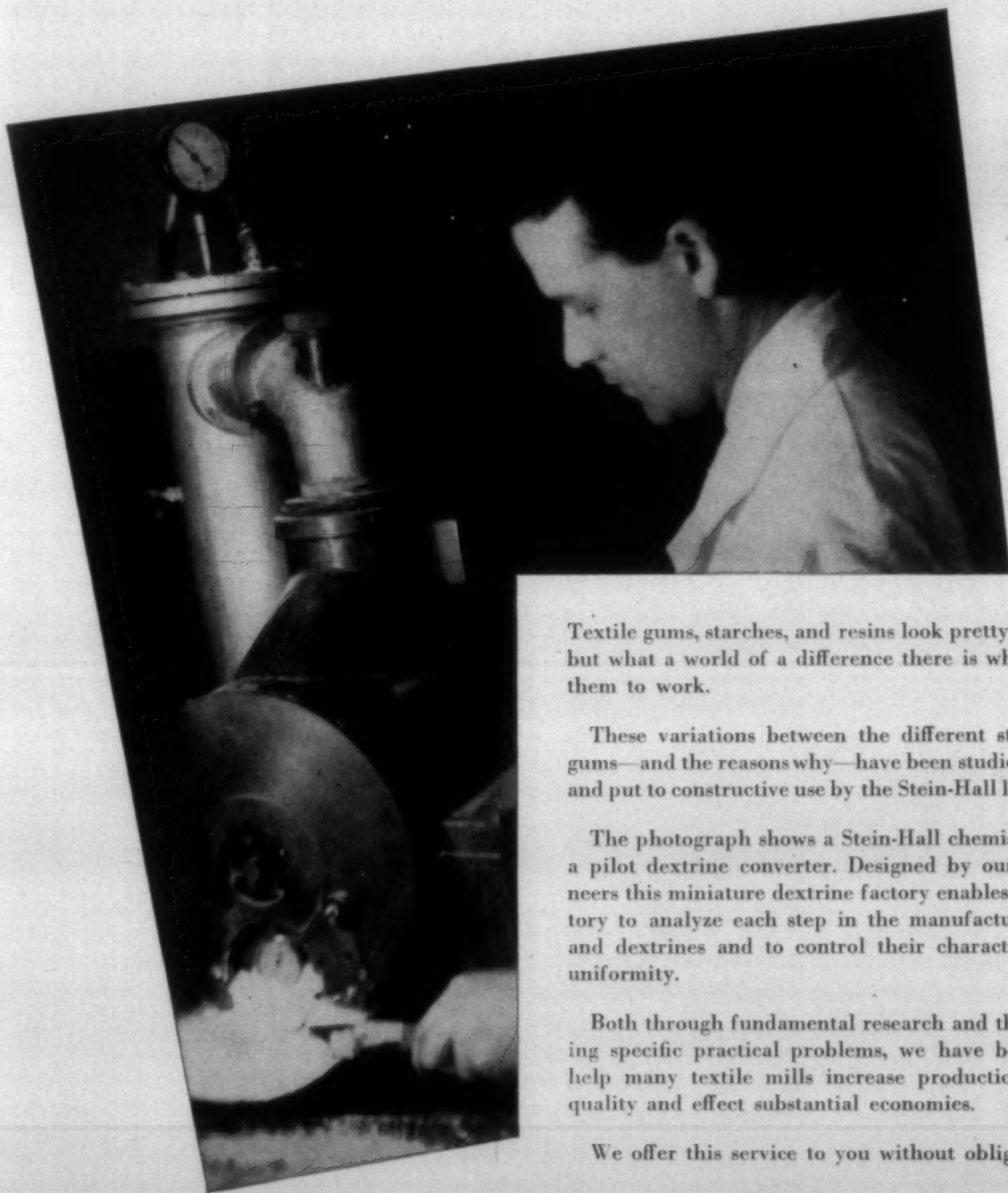
The instructor should know the hows and whys about boxing the shuttle. I have covered a few of the things to do in order to clarify just what I mean when I say the trainee should be taught how to box the shuttles, and also why the job should be done thus and so. After the trainee learns what to do and how and why it should be done it will require very little of his time to go over his section, and if this is done at the beginning of each work shift there will not be very many looms found on either shift which will need adjustments, and it will reduce the number of looms flagged for the fixer's attention during each shift by at least 50 per cent, and of course this will reduce seconds and increase production.

Many things, other than the ones I have mentioned, will prevent the shuttle from boxing properly, but as stated before, the instructor should know about all these things provided he is a capable instructor. I mentioned insufficient humidity as being one of the causes for the shuttles bouncing in the shuttle box. Of course the loom fixer should report this condition to his supervisor instead of trying to adjust the shuttle boxes to correct it, because in this event he would have to go back and undo this work when the humidity condition has been corrected. So many objectionable things can happen when the shuttles are not kept in good condition and are not boxing properly. I would like to mention some of them so as to impress on the reader's mind the importance of looking constantly after these two things.

If the shuttle is excessively worn it cannot be boxed properly, and this will create excessive loom stoppages by the loom slamming off, and also filling breakage on the transfer and while running, resulting in more loom stoppage and mispicks and thin places in the woven fabric. If the bristles are not sufficient and properly placed to control the actions of the filling this will result in filling breakage, loom stoppage and mispicks and thin places. If the bobbin is not in perfect alignment and tight in the shuttle the same as mentioned above will result.

If the shuttle is not boxing properly, bouncing or failing to go all the way up in the box, the following things will result: looms slamming off, results mentioned above. Excessive filling breakage on transfer and while running, results mentioned above. Prevent the filling feeler from working properly and sometimes allow all the yarn to be run off the bobbin, resulting in thin places and mispicks. The filling feeler is a stationary part and the tip of the feeler is supposed to contact the bobbin below the bunch, but if the shuttle is not boxing right the feeler tip will contact the bunch on the bobbin, and in this event the

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feeler has no chance to function properly and thereby the bobbin will be depleted of yarn before the transfer is made. Loom stoppage from filling fork. If the shuttle is bouncing in the shipper handle end of the loom the strand of filling extending from the shuttle to the cloth will become slackened and drop down on the race plate and lay end and sometimes fail to raise the filling fork in time to prevent loom stoppage. If the shuttle is bouncing in the battery end of loom it will sometimes cause false transfers, or false changes, and this will cause the strand of filling extending from the shuttle to the cloth to be cut and mispicks will result. This will also cause faulty transfers to be made, and the results of this will be trapped and broken bobbins, and sometimes broken shuttle, back and front box plates, etc. This will also cause jerk-ins to be made, because the shuttle will not be in the proper position to allow the thread cutting knives to extend through the hole in the shuttle provided for the knives. Throw the shuttle out of the loom, sometimes resulting in broken shuttle and other parts which the flying shuttle might contact. Excessive warp yarn breakage, creating unnecessary loom stoppage and additional work for the weaver. This is caused by the shuttle not tracking straight on its passage from end to end of the lay, because if the shuttle is not boxing properly it is likely to be thrown in most any direction on the pick.

I have dealt long and extensively on the subject of keeping the shuttle in good condition, and keeping the shuttle boxing properly. I have a specific reason for doing this, because these things are so vitally important that I want the instructor and the trainee to become shuttle conscious. The trainee will never become a first-class loom fixer until he has learned the importance of these things, and also the things that must be done to correct them. I know that some will say that setting the harness is just as important and necessary to the running of the loom as the above-mentioned things. I agree with this, but setting the harness is just one of the many things the trainee must learn before he can box the shuttle. So, boiled down, it simply amounts to this—if the trainee is thoroughly instructed and trained in the many things that must be done in order to keep the shuttles boxing properly he is then just about 75 per cent a loom fixer, and in most cases should be able to take it from there and go largely on his own.

Another thing the instructor should impress on the trainee is to check over the looms on his section when the warps are out, the loom empty. He should check the entire pick motion and see that the pick is timed right on both cams and that the stroke on the picker sticks are correct, and he should tighten all bolts and set screws on the entire pick motion. He should do the same thing on the protector rods and protector rod fingers. He should also determine if the loom has been properly oiled, and if it has not he should report this to the supervisor, or he should be on well enough working terms with the oiler to call his attention to the things which he has overlooked as it is usually bad policy for one employee to report a deficiency on the part of a co-worker to the boss. Harmony and co-operation among the employees will get much better results on the job than running to the boss and worrying him with every little fault and detail. Of course this is a problem for the supervisor to handle. If he has an employee who will not

co-operate and work in harmony with his co-workers he should straighten him out or run him out.

The instructor should teach the beginner how to check over the looms on his section while they are running, as many loom fixing jobs, loom stoppages, and much bad cloth can be prevented by doing this. This check should be made on each operating shift, but not at the same time that the fixer is checking his looms for shuttle boxing, as this check should always be made immediately after shift changing time.

Bureau To Fight Wool Terminology Theft

Commenting on the decision of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund, parent body of the International Wool Secretariat, to combat the use of wool terminology in describing imitations of wool textures, F. Eugene Ackerman, president of the Wool Bureau, Inc., declared June 15 that it was more than "high time" this form of "word theft" was halted. The international group's decision was announced June 14 in London, England.

"In addition to the confusion arising from the appearance almost weekly of new miracle fibers which first decry the known superiority of wool and then boast of how wool improved their product, producers of the new blends are using terms always associated with wool in the minds of the public," Mr. Ackerman asserted. "It is true that, after using such terms as 'tweeds,' 'flannels,' 'cheviots,' and so forth in 28 to 34-point type, they add an asterisk and at the end of the advertisement announce coyly in almost invisible four-point type that the fabric is really made of synthetic fibers. When there is wool in the content it is noteworthy that the synthetic fiber proponents boast of this fact and the desirable qualities it adds to the product.

"It is natural that these new fibers should lean with increasing heaviness upon the advantages of wool, and should use wool terminology in describing their textures. Not one of these new fibers has ever created a new texture or a new finish. They repeat slavishly textures created in wool, or in one of the other natural fibers. The number of textures they can imitate and the number of colors in which the fabrics can be dyed are limited by the basic limitations of the fibers. None of these fibers contain in any appreciable degree the qualities which may justly be called the wonders of wool. They overcome this deficiency by using varying percentages of wool, and their value in appearance, in wear, and in color values is generally in ratio with the percentage of wool they contain.

"We believe," Mr. Ackerman said, "that the use of wool terms to describe fabrics made of other fibers is deceptive within the meaning of the Fair Trade Practices of the Federal Trade Commission and within the ordinary concept of what constitutes deception of the public by misleading designations.

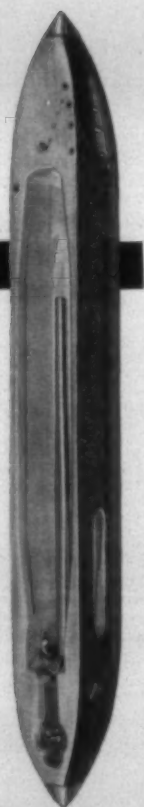
"We have no intention of entering the battle of the fibers—which we leave to the conflicting and competitive interests of the synthetic fiber field. We do intend, however, to protect the integrity of wool and wool terminologies. Irreparable harm can be done to wool if people believe the imitation 'flannels,' 'cheviots,' and other weaves actually made of wool, when they are comprised of other fibers. People expect services from wool they cannot get in imitation textures made of other fibers, and they should be apprised of what they are buying."

Running Mates for Increased Production

**Watson-Williams
Pick and Pick Shuttles
Automatic Shuttles
on W-3, C-4 and C-5
Convertible Looms**

PICK and PICK

Watson-Williams Spindle Shuttle (shown at right) with Patterson Tension, holds a $9\frac{1}{2}$ " paper tube, and is becoming increasingly popular on W-3, C-4 and C-5 Convertible Looms for the weaving of pick and pick fabrics.



AUTOMATIC

Weavers on all three looms, when operating automatically, are equally enthusiastic about Watson-Williams Automatic Bobbin-Changing Shuttle (illustrated at the left) which holds an $8\frac{3}{4}$ " bobbin. It may be equipped with Watson-Williams 15L Cotton Eye, 15L Center Tension Eye, or W15L Rear Tension Eye.

Ask your Watson-Williams representative to tell you the full story of these two shuttles as they may well apply to your weaving production.

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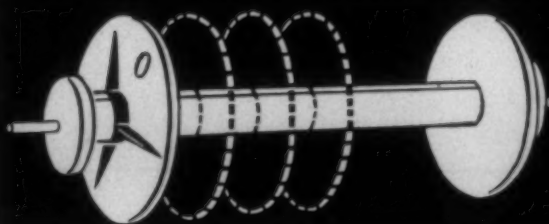
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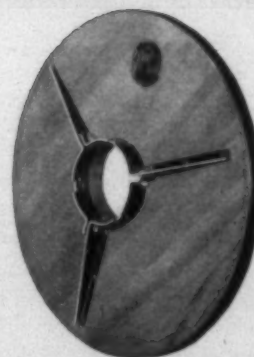
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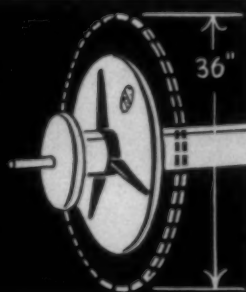
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Reducing Static Electricity On Fibers Through Chemical Application

By A. CHEMASTER

STATIC ELECTRICITY is commonly thought of as an accumulation of electrical charges brought about by pressure, friction and rubbing together of two fabrics as well as metal against fabric.

There are cases of rapid movement of textile materials through improperly humidified air, causing generation and accumulation of static on the textiles.

The newer types of synthetics are hydrophobic (low moisture take up and regain) and dielectric in nature thus making them sensitive to generation and accumulation of electrical static charges.

Another illustration of static accumulation occurs during dry cleaning operations by friction and pressing of goods together in solvents as well as aqueous solutions.

THE technical literature and discussions on control of static during the preparation, weaving and finishing of self and blended fibers is still a maze of complex technicalities. Many of the best equipped textile and chemical companies are approaching these static problems slowly and trying to offer constructive suggestions to help reduce the static formation rather than the total elimination of same.

Some of the outstanding contributions on giving textile plant officials and technical personnel a better understanding of static formation and possible means to measure and reduce static come from the following:

(1) "The Effect of Electrical Charge in the Application of Dyestuffs," *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 12/1/47, P. 697. A basic study of electrical charges on dyestuffs during application; gives light on how dyestuffs are affected by electrical charges. This should prove helpful in clearing up possible reasons as to the behavior of dyes on different fibers and when various types of auxiliaries are used during wet processing and how these may affect the finally finished goods.

(2) Hayek and Chromey, *American Dyestuff Reporter*, Vol. 40, No. 5 and No. 7. Contains excellent ideas along with proposed apparatus for the measurement of static or lack of same on different fibers and fabrics.

(3) Lopez and Hewson, "Static Problems and Their Control in the Textile Industry," *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 2/18/52, P. 105. Lopez and Hewson give an excellent review of static control through (a) grounding of machine, (b) grounding the textile material, (c) humidi-

fication and chemical treatment and (d) electronic controls operating under the principles of controlling diffused discharge. This is a worthwhile report and could be studied with profit to all interested parties.

(4) Patent literature: British Patent 649,877, 2/7/51 (nylon), see *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 5/28/51, P. 359; U. S. Patent 2,443,782 (Pacific Mills), see *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 38-107, 1949; British Patent 576,305 (Du Pont), *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 35-503, 1946; U. S. Patent 2,498,408 (General Aniline), see *American Dyestuff Reporter*, 39-301, 1950. A study of recent patent literature should prove helpful in giving some workable processing methods and products most practical for electrical discharge and chemical treatment to prevent static.

Roughly, fibers and materials can be divided into those polymer, wool, silk, viscose, cotton and paper; negative end: ramie, steel, rubber, acetate cellulose, polyester (Dacron), wool, silk, viscose, cotton and paper; negative end: ramie, steel, rubber, acetate cellulose, polyester (Dacron), acrylic fibers (Orlon, X-51 and Acrilan), Dynel, and Saran.

This discussion will cover the treatment of fibers by chemicals onto fibers and fabrics and through the use of controlled humidification through proper conditioning equipment or application of humectants to the fibers, yarns or goods during mechanical preparation and wet processing operations.

Chemicals possessing varying degrees of anti-static properties may be classed under different groupings: quaternary ammonium compounds possessing both anti-static properties as well as color fixation value; Sorbitol ester waxy derivatives possessing anti-static properties on nylon as well as lubrication value; polyethylene glycol esters; sulfonated oils of vegetable nature; non-ionic agents, polyethylene condensation products; non-ionic agents, alkyl polyether alcohol; tetra alkyl ammonium halides; sorbitan polyoxyalkylene derivatives; cationic amine compounds.

To prove of practical value for application to textile fibers and fabrics, the anti-static chemical must be soluble in water and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride and other commonly used solvents for textile processing operations.

As many of these anti-static chemicals are cationic in nature they cannot be used with anionic agents in the same media as they may "break" a bath and thus both agents neutralize each other and the treatment will prove valueless. Anti-static agents cationic in nature may be used in some operations with non-ionic agents and full value will

be received from both agents and there should be no break down in the processing bath.

Practical illustrations of these precautions for use of cationic anti-static agents is in the treatment of goods for finishing. The agents are substantive in nature and cannot be mixed satisfactorily with soaps and sulfonated compounds but may be used with non-ionic agents such as the polyethylene condensation compounds.

These cationic anti-static agents may be used in with vegetable and mineral oils, using non-ionic compounds as emulsifying agents.

To utilize these chemical anti-statics to their best advantage these agents should be checked as to anti-static value on yarns, staple fiber and during weaving operations as well as the finishing of fully-dyed and processed materials.

For manufacturing operations such as yarn manufacturing and weaving, the anti-static agent must be economical and simple in application and retain full anti-static properties throughout all manufacturing operations.

On completion of manufacturing the agents must show ease of removal for subsequent wet processing operations such as dyeing, bleaching and finishing. These agents must show complete removal and leave no residue in goods whereby they may affect the dyed shades such as bleached whites through yellowing.

One of the simpler ways of making anti-static chemicals foolproof is to combine the substantive cationic products with the non-ionic detergents which then permit full life of anti-static agent during manufacturing operations and rapid removal through scouring.

These anti-static agents are needed in the finishing of different yarns and fabrics and it is necessary that they possess these properties to prove of practical value:

(1) Not affect the dyed shades.

(2) Not yellow bleached white.

(3) Possess the greatest degree of retention when exposed to five to 20 dry cleanings (Stoddard's solvent or chlorinated solvents).

(4) Possess high degree of retention to washing or laundering carried out at 105° F. and 160° F. (A.A.T.C.C. specifications).

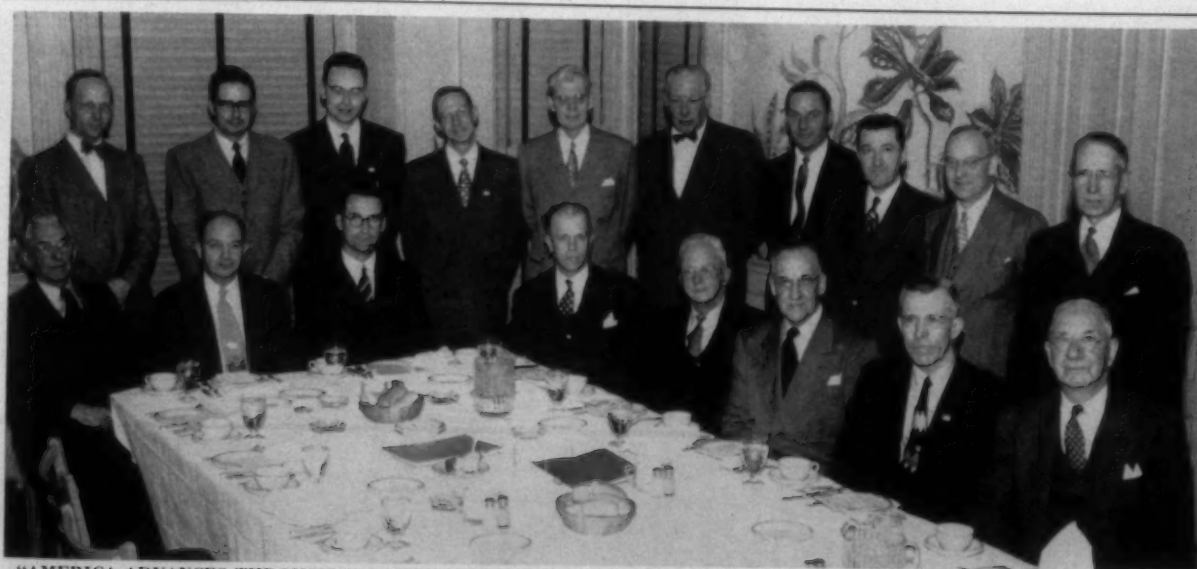
(5) Possess and give the finished material a satisfactory "handle" whereby the garment manufacturer may cut and sew without static accumulation trouble and present garments still possessing desirable "handle" and ready for the consumer.

Charlotte Library Lists Textile Collection

Textiles, a 49-page bibliography of the materials in the "textile collection" at the public library of Charlotte, N. C., has been published as a service to the textile industry of North Carolina as a co-operative project of the public libraries and the North Carolina Library Commission. The bibliography was compiled by Mae S. Tucker, textile literature specialist at the Charlotte library.

In the preface to the bibliography Hoyt R. Galvin, director of the Charlotte library, states, in part: "Individuals of North Carolina desiring to use materials from this textile collection should contact the local public library in their county, requesting that certain items be borrowed for them through interlibrary loan. Direct loans to individuals will not be made by the public library in Charlotte to persons outside Mecklenburg County."

Copies of this bibliography are being distributed to each of the public libraries in North Carolina, and to the textile industry in North Carolina by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association.



"AMERICA ADVANCES THROUGH CREATIVE CHEMISTRY" will be the slogan of the 31st national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists scheduled for Nov. 6-8 at Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. Pictured here are members of the convention committee in charge of handling various details of the event.

Seated (left to right)—Harold C. Chapin, Lowell Textile Institute, personnel; Delbert E. Ray, Roxbury Carpet Co., exhibits; Harry M. Hartnett, General Dyestuff Corp., hotel; J. Milton Washburn, Jr., Emery Industries, Inc., alumni luncheon; Lester C. Conner, Bryant Chemical Corp.; George O. Linberg, Synthron, Inc., chairman; Philip S. Durfee, W. C. Durfee, Inc., finance; Edward S. Chapin, W. C. Durfee, Inc., reception.

Standing (left to right)—A. Frederick Baggesen, The Bell Co., transportation; John M. Gould, Barre Wool Combing Co., registration; Ernest R. Kaswell, Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., technical program; Walter J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., assistant chairman; G. Nathan Reed, Lowell Textile Institute, Indies; Albert E. Sampson, National Aniline Division, entertainment; Joseph A. Bryant, Jr., Bryant Chemical Corp., dining; Michael E. Keane, National Aniline Division, publicity; Azel W. Mack, Dexter Chemical Corp., printing; and Kenneth H. Barnard, Calco Chemical Division, national chairman conventions committee.

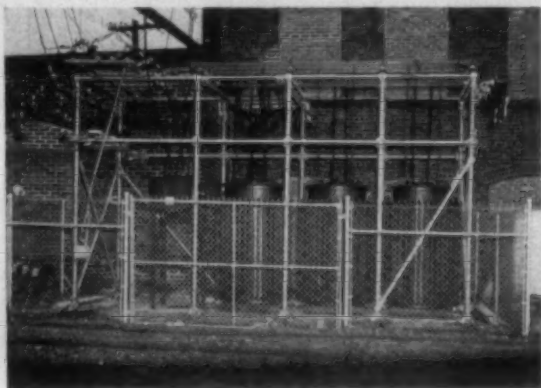


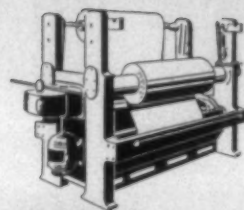
Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

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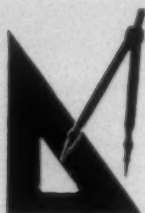
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Recovering Heat From Steam Equipment

By LEO WALTER

A GREAT number of pieces of plant equipment using steam heating during operation produce condensate from heating coils or jackets. As condensate is a valuable carrier of heat which must not be lost into the drain, it is proposed to outline a few methods of waste heat recovery by simple means.

In the old days, when thermal efficiency of plant was low, condensate was allowed to go down the drain. Later on, various methods have been worked out for recovering condensate after steam traps, and to feed it back into a collecting vessels for further use. One of the best uses for hot condensate is obviously to feed it back into the steam boiler. It is today generally accepted that collection of hot condensate in hot wells, from which it may be returned to collecting tanks for use in subsequent low temperature heating or process work is a highly economical measure. To do this, the collected condensate must be at a high temperature, and returned (preferably by gravity flow) to storage at the shortest route. Where mechanical impurities are present, suitable mechanical filters should be used. For oil contaminated condensate either special filters can be applied or heat can be indirectly utilized, as shown later. In general, all large steam heated surfaces, such as drying cylinders, air heaters, hot air dryers or steam jackets of process vessels produce large volumes of clean hot condensate for collection, as mentioned above. High-pressure condensate, however, should never be discharged to atmosphere, as this results in high heat losses due to re-evaporation or "flashing." A method of using a flash vessel will also be described in the following. In all cases of waste heat recovery it is important to see that the greatest amount of heat is extracted from steam and from condensate during the heating process itself. Individual steam trapping and automatic air venting are well-known to produce best possible thermal efficiency of heat transfer in steam heating coils, drying cylinders and steam jackets. Vapor recovery schemes for dye vats, etc., leave condensed vapors in form of incidental condensate, which can be utilized.

In general, there are three methods in which the heat in condensate may be recovered. These are: (1) Return to the boiler feed supply. (2) Use of heat in the flash steam from re-evaporation of condensate. (3) Recovery of heat from condensate before its discharged through traps.

Condensate Return to Hot Well or Feed Tank

Several systems for the return of condensate to the boiler feed supply have been developed and while the equipment used in these systems has been improved in recent years by more compact design, the basic principles underlying their

operation remain the same. All of them involve the return of the condensate to the boiler or hot well by means of gravity, traps or pumps. In cases where the condensate is contaminated, it is passed through a heat exchanger in which the heat of the condensate is given up to pure feed water and the condensate itself discharged to the sewer. Such an arrangement is shown in Fig. 1.

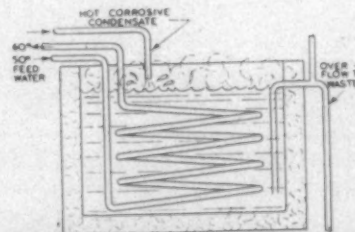


Fig. 1—Recovering heat from contaminated condensate.

In all such systems it is obvious that it is necessary to provide adequate insulation on all the return lines and on the hot well itself. Where the distance between the traps and the hot well is great a condensate booster pump should be installed to speed the water back to the boiler. Sometimes a pumping trap can fulfill this purpose.

If, through the recovery of heat in this fashion, the water in the hot well becomes too hot to be handled by the existing feed pump, several things can be done. First, it may be possible to increase the suction head on the feed pump by lowering its location with respect to the hot well. Second, cold water can be added, up to the maximum amount of feed the boiler requires, but not more, otherwise heat will be wasted. Third, the heat in the condensate may be utilized before it flows back into the hot well. As will be shown later, one way of doing this is by the collection of flash steam from steam traps. Another way is to branch off the condensate return and lead it through a cold water tank so that part of the condensate will be cooled. This is then mixed with the hot portion.

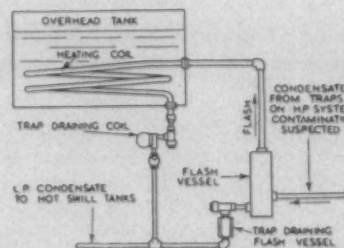


Fig. 2—Condensate usage with flash tank for plating operation.

Another way to use contaminated condensate is shown in Fig. 2. Here condensate from traps on the high-pressure

system collects in a flash tank. The flash steam from this tank is used to heat feed water in the manner indicated. This arrangement can be modified to suit various industrial processes. In a plating installation for example it has been used where the condensate might be contaminated by acid. The whole of the condensate, however, is used in the hot swilling tanks where the parts to be plated are washed.

Flash Steam Recovery

Re-evaporation takes place when hot condensate is discharged through steam traps from steam pressure to atmospheric pressure. Whenever condensate temperature attains its boiling point at reduced pressure steam will form. For example, if condensate loses 60° C., the excess heat thus created will flash off steam. This flashing-off happens with a tight steam trap and must not be regarded as blowing off live steam. The amount of flash steam formed from discharged condensate depends on the pressure drop, i.e., on

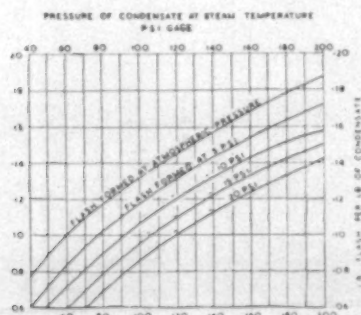


Fig. 3—Flash steam formation curves.

steam pressure and on the volume of condensate. Fig. 3 is a graph showing flash steam formation in pounds. Using this graph it is possible to calculate the amount of flash steam available from any number of discharging steam

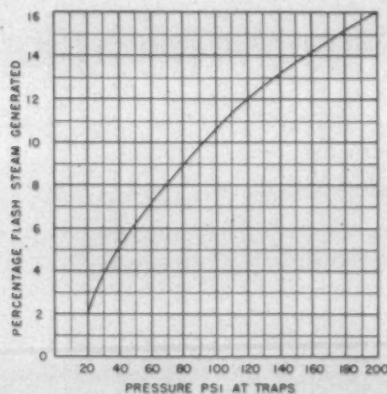


Fig. 4—Curve for flash steam utilization at 10 p.s.i. pressure.

traps. Fig. 4 is also a helpful chart. With it you can calculate the percentage of flash steam formed when condensate at steam temperatures and pressures up to 200 psi is discharged to a flash steam recovery system working at 10 psi.

Examples of Flash Steam Usage

The following examples of flash steam usage are typical for a recovery system developed in England and now widely

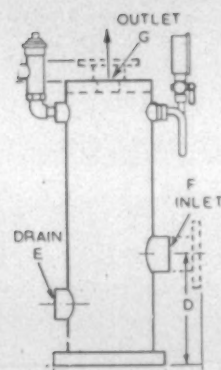


Fig. 5—Flash vessel for heat recovery

used in America. As shown in Fig. 5, all that is required is a cylindrical vessel with three connections (inlet, outlet

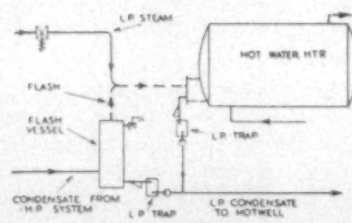


Fig. 6—Flash steam system used for heat exchanger with steam coil.

and drain). Fig. 6 shows how this piece of equipment is used. The hot condensate from a high pressure system is collected in the flash vessel where flash steam forms and is then conveyed to a heating coil in a water heater. Naturally, as heat is taken away from the steam it condenses. The main condensate goes to the hot well via low pressure steam trap. Hot water can thus be generated and stored in a large water heater. Another example of flash steam utili-

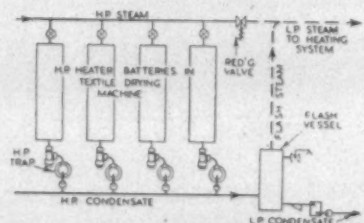


Fig. 7—Flash steam system between hot air dryer and space heating system.

zation is shown in Fig. 7. Here, high pressure steam is used in four heater battery sections of a textile drying machine. As in the other example condensate from the heater batteries collects and expands in a flash vessel. In this case, the flash steam is conveyed to the low pressure space heating system in the factory during the heating season.

The above examples by no means give all the possibilities for waste heat recovery in practice, but should sponsor investigations in plants where thermal over-all efficiency seems low.

National Power Show Slated Dec. 1-6

Announcement is made that the 20th National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineers will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Dec. 1-6. It will be held again

under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, whose annual meeting will be in session during the same week, thus assuring a large attendance of professional men.

As heretofore, the biennial event will include exhibits representing every kind of equipment used in the generation and distribution of power, with specific applications in many new and more efficient ways. There will be upwards of 300 different kinds of products on display, occupying three entire floors of the palace.

Inquiries from prospective exhibitors already have indicated sharply accentuated interest in this year's show. Advance reservations have actually been filed in sufficient volume to ensure booking to capacity long before the opening date.

The National Power Show was founded in 1922, and consequently is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year. Seventeen of the 19 previous displays were held in Grand Central Palace, but during the war that structure was occupied by the military, forcing the temporary migration of the show to Madison Square Garden.

Management of the show continues under the International Exposition Co., with permanent headquarters in the palace. Charles F. Roth is manager of the exposition; E. K. Stevens is associate manager.

Symposium On Maintenance Problems Available

A comprehensive discussion of plant maintenance problems is contained in *Techniques of Plant Maintenance—1952*, published June 23, by Clapp and Poliak, Inc., New York, which conducts the annual Plant Maintenance Conference and Show. The book, which contains the proceedings of the conference, is highlighted by the text of 717 questions propounded by 2,100 engineers from every major industry in the country who attended the sessions. The book thus represents the best cross-section of current industrial engineering thought on maintenance problems.

Texts of all papers read at panels led by 36 outstanding leaders in the field are included, and the papers are illustrated by 49 charts, diagrams, graphs and tables. Also included is a manual for a lower repair and maintenance cost program, prepared by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The volume, which contains 182 pages, is being sent without charge to all who attended the conference and is available postpaid for \$6 from Clapp and Poliak, Inc., 341 Madison Ave., New York 17.

The papers are divided into groups of general and specific interests and each group is followed with an elaborate question-and-answer section. General topics include costs, inspection methods and records, planning and scheduling maintenance work, and lubrication.

There are chapters on maintenance of electrical equipment; plant buildings; training maintenance workers and supervisors, and project preparation and cost control. Separate treatment of maintenance problems, according to the size of the plant, is given in five chapters, beginning with plants employing less than 50 maintenance workers, and ending with plants having more than 800.

Electrical-Textile Conference, Piedmont Area

A joint conference on electrical application for the textile industry of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia is now assured for a session during this coming Fall season,

on a date to be announced later, at the well-equipped and conveniently-located School of Textiles of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, N. C.

This was arranged at a recent meeting of interested people, including Dean of Engineering J. H. Lampe, and Dr. C. G. Bremecke, head of the Electrical Engineering Department of State College. Also present were David Clark, publisher of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*; W. W. Hanks, president, Southern Electric Service Co.; William C. Burnett, chairman, North Carolina Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers (A.I.E.E.); Swaffield Cowan, chairman, A.I.E.E. textile sub-committee; Walter W. Hammond, Okonite Corp.; Ben Swaim, electrical engineer, Biberstein, Bowles & Meacham; Harry G. Taylor, member of executive committee, N. C. Section, A.I.E.E.; and Dan McConnell, plant engineer, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., secretary of the textile sub-committee.

This forthcoming conference will cover subjects that are near and dear to the concern and well-being of the mill men to whom this section is devoted. These subjects will be the pick of all of those that have been presented at both the Philadelphia and the Atlanta conferences, which were held this Spring.

There will be subjects of more practical value than some of the past ones, selected for the purpose of answering the questions of shop men, overseers, master mechanics and superintendents, as well as plant engineers and executives.

A brief preview of these subjects may be had by referring to the May issue of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, Page 85, in which was given an outline of the Atlanta conference and the subjects covered there. However, if there are any particular subjects which readers might want to have discussed, just fill out the coupon following this article, cut it out and mail it.

Maintenance, Engineering & Handling Dept.

Textile Bulletin

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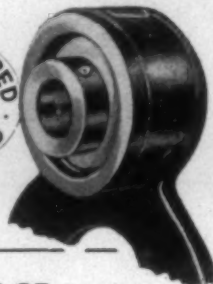
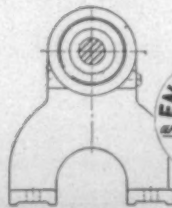
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PERSONAL NEWS

Victor C. Hassold (*at left below*) has been elevated from executive vice-president to president of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. John J. Kaufmann, Sr.,



(*right*), was elevated from the presidency to chairman of the board. Both Mr. Kaufmann and Mr. Hassold began their careers with the firm in products and machine design development work. Mr. Kaufmann joined the firm in 1900 and has been president for about 30 years. Mr. Hassold became associated with the firm in 1921.

J. E. Neely of Great Falls, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.



Herbert E. Kresse has joined Kearny (N. J.) Mfg. Co., Inc., as vice-president and general manager. Kearny Mfg. Co., which manufactures machines and chemicals for conditioning of yarns and fabrics, maintains branches in Greenville, S. C., in Central and South America, and in Europe.

Charles Rimmer of Atlanta, Ga., formerly associated with H & B American Machine Co., has been appointed Southern representative for Charles Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa., producer of textile leathers. Mr. Rimmer will cover North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and part of Tennessee for the firm. He succeeds the late John C. Turner who represented the Bond firm in that area for 25 years.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., former president of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., and now a trustee of the Callaway Community Foundation, recently completed 25 years of service with the mills. He was presented a diamond service pin and an engraved watch.

Robert L. Granger has been appointed manufacturing superintendent of the yarn area of the Chemstrand Corp. nylon fila-

ment yarn plant now under construction near Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Granger has been with Chemstrand since May, 1951, working as design project manager. His previous associations include American Viscose Corp., the Barnett Co. and Philadelphia Electric Co.

R. Paul Clark retired May 1 from active duty as agent of the Sauquoit Plant of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. at Gadsden, Ala., after 36 years of continuous service with the firm. Before becoming associated with the Thatcher interests in 1916 Mr. Clark was with the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills in Gaston County, N. C., and Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills Co. Employees of the plant presented him with a power tool for his home workshop, a leather bound memory book and an inscribed trophy. . . Charles G. Voss, superintendent at Sauquoit since 1931, was named agent succeeding Mr. Clark. Before joining S-C-T in 1929, Mr. Voss, a native of North Carolina, was associated with Cannon Mills Co. and Dixie Mercerizing Co.

W. M. Dutton, for the past year assistant superintendent at the Newton, N. C., rayon plant of Burlington Mills Corp., has been promoted and transferred to the Bur-Mil Vamoco Plant at Franklinton, N. C., as superintendent. . . Noel Garvin, who has been associated with the Newton plant as supervisor for two years following his graduation from Clemson College, has been appointed assistant superintendent succeeding Mr. Dutton.

G. G. Cromer has been elevated from executive vice-president to chairman of the board of Textron Southern, Inc. He will continue to make his headquarters at Anderson, S. C. . . Robert M. Cushman of Providence, R. I., was named to succeed Mr. Cromer as executive vice-president.

Robert Westaway has resigned as president of A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., and Burnet Valentine, formerly a vice-president, was elected to succeed him as president. Mr. Valentine joined the company in 1941 after previously having been associated with



"MAN OF THE YEAR," according to the North Carolina State College of Phi Psi Textile Fraternity, is HERMAN CONE (*right*), president and chairman of the board of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Cone is pictured as he accepted an engraved trophy in recognition of his work for the advancement of the textile industry from Prof. T. R. Hart, director of instruction at the N. C. State College School of Textiles. The award was announced at Raleigh May 22.



TEXTILE INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS serving as collaborators to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory on cotton processing met at the U.S.D.A. Laboratory in New Orleans, La., May 12-13 to review the work of the cotton mechanical processing division. Seated are collaborators Norman E. Elsas, chairman of the board, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter G. Regnery, president, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.; Charles C. Wilson, assistant director of research, West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala.; W. A. Turner, vice-president and general superintendent, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala. Standing is R. J. Cheatham, head of the cotton mechanical processing division.

PERSONAL NEWS

Pepperell Mfg. Co., Pacific Mills and Crex Carpet Co. . . . Other elected were: Robert Westaway, Jr., vice-president; John S. Thompson, vice-president; Frank Conklin, secretary; Wesley Lang, comptroller; and F. J. McKenna, a vice-president, was also elected treasurer.

James H. Richardson has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. Mr. Richardson comes to Draper from Price Waterhouse & Co.

A. E. Winslow resigned May 31 as manager of Stevens Mfg. Research, a unit of J. P. Stevens & Co., at Greenville, S. C. Mr. Winslow has not disclosed his future plans.

John G. Broughton, Jr., has joined the organic chemicals division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., as a salesman and will sell copolymer latices to the textile industry. Previously he was a technical representative for Shell Chemical Corp. and prior to that was with the control laboratory of Eastman Kodak Co. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

J. B. Hart, treasurer of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., has been elected chairman of the Laurens County (S. C.) Board of Education.

T. P. Townsend, due to reasons of health, has resigned from his position as manager of Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. When his health permits, Mr. Townsend will assume a new position with the company.

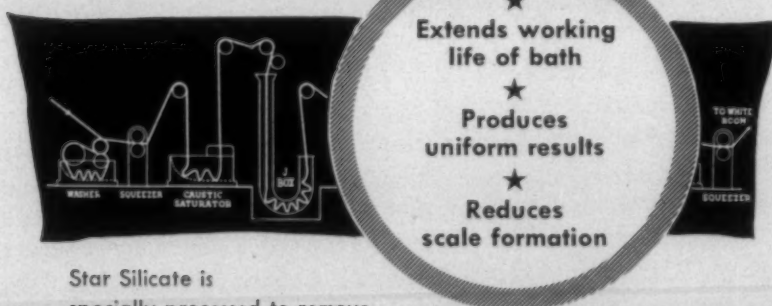
P. E. Wardwell was retired May 31 from American Woolen Co. under the company's retirement income plan. Mr. Wardwell has been with the company more than 49 years and has been purchasing agent since December, 1931. He will be succeeded by Charles W. Frank, assistant purchasing agent.



Dr. Sidney Cohen has been appointed research and development chemist for Hart Products Corp., New York City. A 1942 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Cohen has had ten years of extensive experience in the fields of vinyl polymerization, detergents, gas fading inhibitors, optical bleaches, resin finishes and dulling agents. He will direct investigations in Orlon and Dacron dyeing assistants, anti-static agents, dye fixatives, etc.

J. M. Johns, for several years manager of industrial sales for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., has assumed his new duties as general manager of the new fiber glass division. Mr. Johns, with offices in Toledo, Ohio, will be responsible for the general direction of the division including sales, production, research and development. . . . Robert E. Worden of the firm of Worden & Risberg, Philadelphia, who has been serv-

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ing as general manager of the fiber glass division during its organization and development is withdrawing from active participation in the management but will serve in a consulting capacity.



William B. Griffin, active in the textile and chemical fields for 20 years, has joined Dexter Chemical Corp., New York, as a representative covering Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He fills the position left vacant by the death of

Dudley B. Setzler. Mr. Griffin, who represented the Kali Mfg. Co. since 1932, is a graduate of Philadelphia Textile Institute and has completed post-graduate work in organic chemistry at Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Griffin served for two years as secretary of the Southeast Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and was a counselor for three years. His mill experience includes positions as chief chemist in Mason Dyeing Co. and Fabrics Finishing Corp.

Gerard Chapin retired June 1 from his post with Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C. He formerly was general superintendent at Lyman for a number of years. Upon his retirement he was honored at a dinner party at the Spartanburg (S. C.) Country Club and was presented with a complete camera outfit.



Hillary Robinette, Jr., research director of Amalgamated Chemical Corp. since 1948, has announced the opening of his own offices in Ardmore, Pa., on June 16 as chemical consultant to business and industry. He will continue as

a consultant to Amalgamated on textile wet processing problems. His previous associations include Publicker Industries, Commercial Solvents Corp., W. H. & F. Jordan Mfg. Co., and Rohm & Haas Corp., all of Philadelphia, Pa.

K. C. Loughlin of Charlotte, N. C., a vice-president of Celanese Corp. of America, has been appointed to the newly-created position of general sales manager of the Celanese textile division. Advancement of Mr. Loughlin resulted also in the promotion of E. W. Best, Jr., of Charlotte, to the position of Charlotte district sales manager. . . . Other recent Celanese appointments are: A. S. Dempewolf, market development manager; Charles E. Rodgers, sales manager, staple fibers; J. G. Boston, sales manager, acetate filament yarn; and E. H. Bogardus, sales manager, rayon filament yarn.

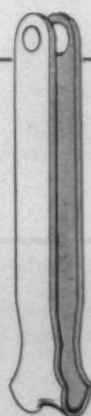
John Baity has been promoted from assistant overseer of the card room on the third shift to general overseer of the carding department at the Lynchburg, Va., plant of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc.

T. H. Bierce, who last October joined Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., as secretary and treasurer, resigned from that post



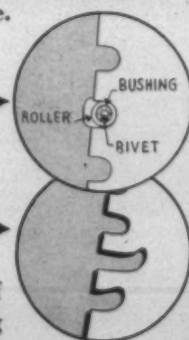
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PERSONAL NEWS

May 31. . . . Russell B. Newton, president, has reassumed the post of treasurer which he formerly held and Robert P. Lynn of the corporation's legal staff has been named secretary.

Crawford C. Madeira, Jr., and John Gay are new appointees of the sales staff of the Chemstrand Corp. Before joining Chemstrand Mr. Madeira was associated in a sales capacity for eight years with the textile division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Mr. Madeira joined Du Pont in 1940 upon graduation from Princeton University. Mr. Gay has been on the Chemstrand sales staff since January, following six years with the vinyon sales division of American Viscose Corp. He joined American Viscose following his release from five years active duty as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Ed S. Reid, formerly sales research manager of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has been appointed manager of the company's newly-created construction products division. Mr. Reid will be assisted by J. C. Fort, previously in charge of Sonoair-duct sales.

Albert G. Myers, Jr., has been elected assistant vice-president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., replacing the late W. T. Rankin, Jr. Mr. Myers has been a director of Textiles, Inc., since 1946.

William P. Saunders, formerly executive vice-president, has been elected president and treasurer of Robbins Mills succeeding Edward A. Werner, who has resigned. Mr. Saunders has been with the company 22 years and was in charge of plants and production. Mr. Werner resigned as president, treasurer and a director, but will continue to serve the company in an advisory capacity.

Henry L. Dozier is now associated with Karl H. Inderfurth, Charlotte, N. C., in the distribution of textile machinery and chemicals in the states of Alabama and Georgia. Mr. Inderfurth is distributor throughout the Southern states for several firms producing preparatory and finishing equipment. Mr. Dozier, who formerly was associated with Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala., will make his headquarters in Anniston.

Carl C. Mattman is now associated with the fiber division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. as director of fabric development. He will assist manufacturers in the development of yarns, fabrics and garments containing Vicara zein fiber. A well-known textile fabric technologist, Mr. Mattman formerly was associated with Stonecutter Mills, Textron, A. M. Tenney Associates and Tennessee Eastman Corp.

William A. Newell, managing editor of *Textile World*, has been appointed coordinator of textile research at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. He is a graduate of the school. Mr. Newell's mill experience was gained at Farr Alpaca Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Queen City Cotton Co., Burlington, Vt.; and Ashland Corp., Jewett City, Conn. In his new post Mr. Newell succeeds Dr. Herbert F. Schiefer

who is returning to the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

John A. Robinson has been named sales manager of the Eastern and mid-Atlantic regions for the industrial division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Mr. Robinson succeeds O. B. Wilson, recently named field sales manager. . . . Joseph J. Matulis has been appointed industrial manager for the mid-West region to succeed Mr. Robinson and C. G. Behnke has been promoted to industrial manager of the Chicago branch office.

The family of John M. Reeves, president of Reeves Bros., Inc., was honored May 4 when the new \$600,000 "Reeves Y.M.C.A. Community Center" at Mount Airy, N. C., was dedicated. A native of Mount Airy, Mr. Reeves contributed \$150,000 toward constructing and equipping the Y.M.C.A. in memory of his parents and brothers.

W. F. Bird, vice-president and chief administrative officer of Collins & Aikman Corp., sailed for Europe May 8 for the purpose of discussing the Bird system of spinning with European textile machinery suppliers and manufacturers. Mr. Bird planned to attend textile meetings in England and on the Continent during May and June, and will spend considerable time with fabric and yarn producers in England, Switzerland, Italy, France and Western Germany.

E. O. Buhlmann has resigned as resident manager of Globe Mills, Utica, N. Y., a unit of American Woolen Co., to become manager of a new worsted mill at Mount Holly, N. C., which is a subsidiary of American Yarn & Processing Co.

S. H. Lander retired June 1 as vice-president and assistant treasurer of Textron Southern, Inc., Anderson, S. C., after serving for more than 40 years with the chain and its predecessor companies.

A. Benson Davis has announced his resignation, effective July 1, as vice-president of Standard Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C. After taking a vacation, Mr. Davis indicated that he might establish a manufacturers' agency or a business of appraisals or liquidations of textile machinery and equipment. He has been associated in the textile field since 1926, selling both new and used machinery of all descriptions.

Two men prominent in the textile industry have recently been successful warriors in North Carolina political contests. Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., won Democratic re-nomination to his seat in the United States House of Representatives, and Luther Hodges (former official of Fieldcrest Mills at Spray, N. C.) is the Democratic Party's nominee for the lieutenant-governorship of North Carolina.

William P. Russell of Atlanta, Ga., has taken over the sale of Sidebotham patented lap spinning tape for Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C., in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, the territory formerly covered by the late John C. Turner.

Stacy B. Carson has resigned as manager of Plant No. 3 of Delta Finishing Co.,

Wallace, S. C., a unit of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Before joining Stevens 2½ years ago Mr. Carson was associated with Riegel Textile Corp. at Ware Shoals, S. C., and Sayles Biltmore Bleachery, Inc., Biltmore, N. C. He has not made known his future plans. . . . George McClenaghan of Greenville, S. C., a vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., has been elected president of the Greenville County Red Cross chapter.

Peter Larkin has been transferred from the textile research department of American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., to the staple sales division in the Charlotte, N. C., district sales office of the company.

George Taylor, formerly assistant superintendent of the Ware Shoals, S. C., division of Riegel Textile Corp., has been named superintendent of Oconee Mills, Inc., Westminster, S. C., succeeding T. H. Wood who retired to enter the political field. . . . William A. Pearson has been named assistant superintendent at Ware Shoals succeeding Mr. Taylor. Mr. Pearson formerly was with Riegel's Trion, Ga., plant as superintendent on the second shift. . . . Recent promotions at Trion include: John A. Salley, from overseer of the cloth room to assistant superintendent of the grey mill, second shift, succeeding Mr. Pearson; Mark Cooper, from overseer of the warp yarn mill to overseer of the cloth room; William E. Ashley, from second hand in the weave room to overseer of the warp yarn mill; George W. Collett, from job analyst and safety administrator to assistant personnel manager.

Arthur L. Jackson has been appointed assistant superintendent of the rayon mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Spray, N. C. Mr. Jackson has been with the company since his graduation from the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College in 1948.

OBITUARIES

Thomas J. Callaway, Sr., 63, former vice-president of Oakleaf Mills, LaGrange, Ga., died recently. Survivors include two sons and a daughter.

Paul C. Carpenter, 59, mayor of Ridgefield, N. J., a vice-president and secretary of Turner Halsey Co. of New York and a director of Plymouth Finishing Co., Fall River, Mass., died May 25 after a lengthy illness. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, three sons, a brother and two sisters.

Thomas A. Francis, 72, former president of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Lawrence, Mass., died May 24. Mr. Francis resigned the presidency of the shuttle company in 1945. Surviving are his widow, a daughter, a brother and a sister.

William R. Jackson, 65, retired textile executive of Greensboro, Ga., died recently. Mr. Jackson before his retirement was president and a director of Mary Leila Cotton Mills of Greensboro. Surviving are his wife and two sisters.

Paul Minnix, 58, overseer of spinning at the Manchester, Ga., plant of Callaway Mills Co., died May 22 of a heart attack. He had been with the Manchester plant since Oct. 1, 1925. Surviving are his wife and three sons.

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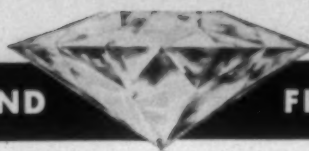
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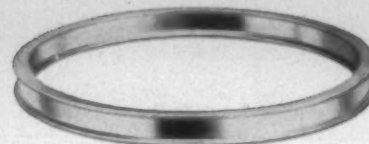
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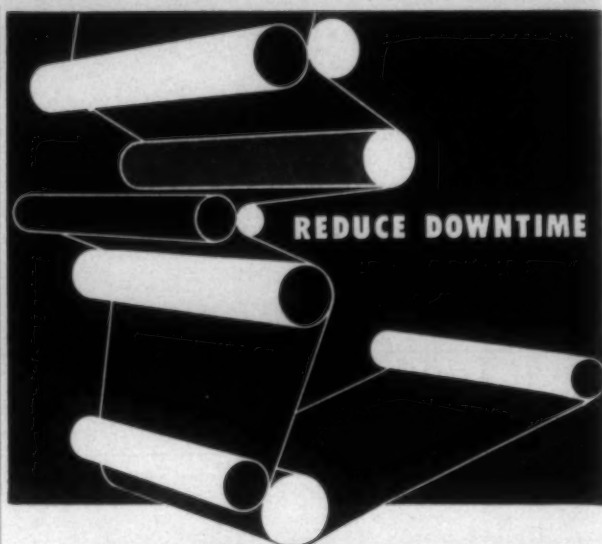
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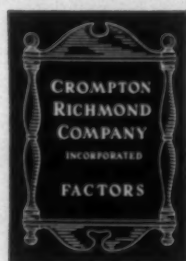
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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

HONEA PATH, S. C.—The new Textron Southern plant here is expected to be in full operation by July 1. The plant and equipment, all new, was set up last year by Westover Mills. Westover, however, sold the plant to Textron Southern without ever beginning operations. Textron Southern installed additional looms, bringing the total to 600, and all are expected to be in operation soon.

DANVILLE, VA.—Dan River Mills last month opened a new recreation area for its retired and active personnel. The recreation area is part of the Ringgold Lodge property which includes a guest house and a stocked lake.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The corporate name of Cone Export and Commission Co., Inc., dating back to 1891, was changed to Cone Mills, Inc., June 2. The purpose of this change is to effect easier identification of the company's name and products. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cone Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., acting as selling agent for the parent company, as well as sole agent for Alexander Mills of Forest City, N. C., manufacturer of sheets and pillow cases, and Houston (Tex.) Textile Co., maker of cotton blankets.

ROANOKE, VA.—The Roanoke Plant of American Viscose Corp. is planning a complete rehabilitation of its power plant. The installation of new modern high pressure boilers and new high capacity electric generators will make it possible to consolidate the present two smaller powerhouses into one enlarged powerhouse. The original power distribution cables will be replaced with new higher capacity cables. The boilers and electric generators which have been on order for over a year are expected to be delivered in a few weeks. The work of installation will be spread over several months as each unit will be installed separately to avoid interruption of steam and power to the units of the plant which are now in operation. The completion of the remodeling will insure all parts of the plant with constant steam pressure and electrical power without interruption.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Package dyeing of synthetic textile yarns by Central Yarn and Dyeing Co. is being expanded rapidly by the installation of new production and research facilities valued at \$250,000. "Our quarter-million dollar expansion program has been undertaken to meet the demand for our newly-developed method of package dyeing of synthetic textile yarns," it was explained by Herbert Girard, Central's director of research and development. Already installed is apparatus that constitutes the heart of the company's new dyeing procedure—new high temperature, high pressure package dyeing machines, specially designed extractors and new-type filament winders. Also, two synthetics winder rooms have been equipped with air conditioning, air filtering and complete humidification. In

addition to the expanded production facilities, Mr. Girard said, a new modern laboratory has been put into operation. Next to be installed, he said, are eight pressure kiers, two more of the new extractors, 62 late model filament winders, and three special machines used in Central's method of processing the filament synthetic yarns. The entire expansion program is scheduled for completion in the Fall, Mr. Girard said.

HENDERSON, N. C.—A well-equipped medical clinic has been instituted at Harriet Cotton Mill for the convenience of employees. A registered nurse, approved by the State Board of Registered Nurses, is in charge of the clinic. A similar health unit has been in operation at Henderson Cotton Mill since last Fall.

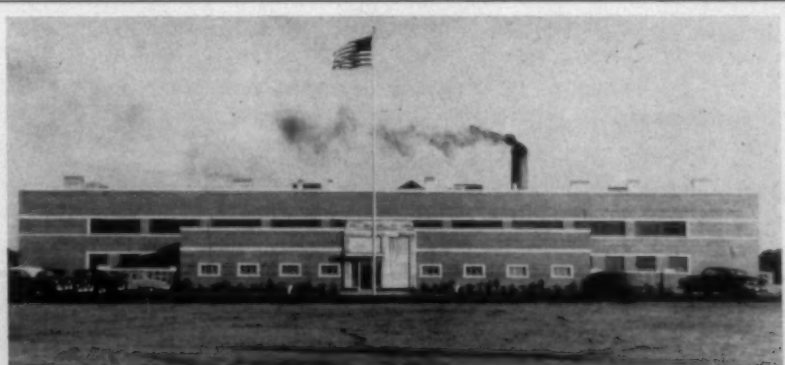
ORANGE, CALIF.—Joseph M. Adamo, head of Adamo Co., the West Coast's largest producer of cotton carpeting, recently announced the acquisition of the Coast Cotton Mill, Orange, the only cotton spindle concern in Southern California. This purchase makes Adamo Co. the only completely vertical carpet mill west of the Mississippi, taking cotton from the bale to the retail store under the complete control of Mr. Adamo, or his staff. Associated with Mr. Adamo in the purchase of Coast Cotton is E. T. Combs, who has operated cotton mills for the past 25 years. Mr. Combs will be in charge of production at the plant, and has already ordered additional spindles to increase production to satisfy Adamo Co.'s requirements of 140,000 pounds of cotton yarn per month. Coast Cotton operated 1,200 spindles in the past. Originally operated by Anaconda Copper, whose Orange plant it adjoins, Coast Cotton was sold in 1938 to a syndicate whose stock

Mr. Adamo and Mr. Combs acquired in the purchase. The plant covers an acre of ground, and in addition to producing cotton yarn, also makes duck backing (a vital part of the looming of quality cotton carpeting) and has made osnaburg in the past. This operation will be discontinued, as it is not part of Adamo Co. distribution plan, and present plans call for the carpet concern to use the entire output of the mill.

TROY, N. C.—Smitherman Cotton Mills, Inc., has completed a modernization program which included installation of 150 additional looms which are now being operated on a three-shift basis. The plant now utilizes 600 looms. Also included in the modernization program was installation of all Whiton super-draft spinning; 8,000 additional spindles, making a total of 24,000; fluorescent strip lighting; new floors and new insulated roof.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Windsor Print Works, a division of Consolidated Textile Corp., has announced plans for moving its plant to the South. The firm issued a statement, which declared, in part: "A substantial part of the operation of Windsor Print Works at North Adams, Mass., will be transferred to the Southern plants of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., at Lynchburg, Va., and Shelby, N. C. The Windsor plant has been operating at capacity the past year, but the increased cost of labor put into effect last year plus the additional demands now asked by the union, make this move necessary to enable the company to compete with other Southern print works."

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A 25,000 square foot addition is to be constructed at the Consolidated Textile Co. plant here to house



THE NEW BISHOPVILLE (S. C.) FINISHING CO. DIVISION OF REEVES BROTHERS, INC., was dedicated June 3 at ceremonies attended by approximately 1,500 guests. John M. Reeves, president of Reeves Brothers, explained why Bishopville was selected for a finishing plant, saying that the community has an abundance of intelligent inhabitants to draw on for personnel, the site is particularly adaptable for processing because of water and climate, and has excellent rail and truck connections. In addition, Mr. Reeves pointed out why Reeves Brothers was making this major step; in order to maintain quality control and provide quick service to customers, the company has always favored an integrated mill operation.

The new Bishopville Finishing Division contains the most modern equipment available and was engineered to finish all types of synthetic fabrics in widths up to 64 inches. The brick and steel structure is completely air conditioned and is built for future expansion. It contains complete laboratory facilities to develop new finishes and to test output in keeping with Reeves policy of maintaining highest standards.

MILL NEWS

a part of the operations of the firm's North Adams, Mass., unit, Windsor Print Works. About half of the North Adams unit will be moved to Lynchburg and another portion to Consolidated's plant at Shelby, N. C., leaving about one-fifth of the operations at North Adams.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—The consolidation of American Yarn and Processing Co. and Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C., brings together under the firm name of American & Efrid Mills, Inc., two of the outstanding textile organizations, the consolidated corporations having a wide diversification of services. Their combined operation consists of approximately 152,000 spindles in operation producing a wide range of cotton yarns in both combed and carded, fine worsted yarns for knitted outerwear and woven fabric, as well as synthetic and blended yarns. The new corporation owns the following subsidiaries: Dean and Sherk Co., Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ky., producer of commercial sewing threads; Spun Fibers, Inc., Whitel, N. C., producer of fine worsted yarns; Holly-Knit, Inc., Mount Holly, producer and finisher of circular and tricot fabrics; Fibre Products, Inc., Mount Holly, weaver and spinner of natural, synthetic and blended yarns and fabrics; Guild Mills Corp., Mount Holly, converter of fabrics made from worsted and synthetic yarns; Wilson Sales Corp., Gastonia, N. C., cotton merchants. American Yarn and Processing Co. was founded in 1920 by the late Messrs. C. E. Hutchison

and I. C. Lowe as a result of the consolidation of Nims Mfg. Co., Woodlawn Mfg. Co., Adrian Mfg. Co., Alsace Mfg. Co., and American Processing Co., all of Mount Holly, and Union Cotton Processing Mills, Maiden, N. C., the oldest of these plants being the Nims Mfg. Co. (now the remodeled Rush Plant of American Yarn and Processing Co.), one of the oldest cotton mills in Gaston County, having been organized in 1891. Efrid Mfg. Co. was organized by the late John S. Efrid and incorporated under the laws of North Carolina in 1896, when it began business with a plant of 3,000 spindles. Through the years, Efrid Mfg. Co. has expanded until at date of consolidation, it had approximately 54,000 spindles. Since 1947, American Yarn and Processing Co. has acted as selling agents for Efrid Mfg. Co. in the principal textile markets. Officers of the new corporation are: A. K. Winget, chairman of board of directors; R. S. Dickson, president; W. H. Suttentfield, vice-chairman (sales); A. W. Bell, vice-chairman (manufacturing); William S. Montgomery, assistant vice-president; T. J. Davis, assistant vice-president; Frank H. McKinney, secretary; L. E. Chittum, treasurer; E. Rozella Abernathy, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; D. A. Bruton, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Main offices for American & Efrid Mills, Inc., will be maintained at Mount Holly.

BELTON, S. C.—The recently-completed Peerless Mills plant here has been purchased by Textron Southern, Inc. It is reported that capacity of the plant will be increased by the installation of additional looms with-

in the next few months. The plant cost about \$2,000,000 and has been described as "the newest and most modern rayon weaving plant in the industry."

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. is erecting a small building to house machinery for the preparation of fibers. Company officials explain that no additional employment will result since the machinery will be in use only when that now used is standing idle.

LEBANON, TENN.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has purchased a 60-acre tract of land here and it is believed in trade circles that the company will construct a textile plant on the site. However, the company has not announced how it intends to develop the property.

ROME, GA.—Floyd Mills, a division of A. D. Julliard & Co., Inc., New York, has been sold because "operation of the mill is no longer feasible under present competitive conditions." The plant has been sold to a Rome merchant and the machinery will be disposed of by Crescent Corp. The machinery consists of 8,000 spindles and 145 40-inch looms that have been running on cotton duck.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The new Cone Mills Laboratory is nearing completion. The laboratory will occupy the entire second floor of the structure. Other departments who will occupy portions of the building are the printing and sample departments of Cone Export & Commission Co., and *The Textorian*, company publication.

DALTON, GA.—Dixie Mercerizing Co., associated with C. Ralph Ewing, Chattanooga, Tenn., has acquired the outstanding capital stock of Dalton Candlewick, Inc., and Candlewick Yarn Co., Dalton, its sales organization. Dalton Candlewick produces yarns for the tufted textile industry at its modern plant located in Dalton, world center of the tufted textile industry. C. Ralph Ewing, Chattanooga, was elected president and general manager of the two Dalton companies, to which he will devote the major portion of his time. He was also elected executive vice-president of Dixie Mercerizing Co. Until Feb. 12, 1952, Mr. Ewing had for many years been associated with Central Franklin Process Co. as vice-president and manager in charge of the Chattanooga plant. In addition to its large Chattanooga plant, Dixie Mercerizing also owns the Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., with a spinning mill at Mebane, N. C., and two spinning mills at Hope Mills, N. C.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—It has been announced that a new addition to the Textron, Inc., plant here, scheduled for Fall completion and originally laid out for rayon weaving, will instead be utilized for tricot knitting.

HICKORY, N. C.—To avoid confusion with firms of similar names, the name of Hickory Yarn Processing Co. has been changed to Collins Yarn Processing Co. Package dyeing facilities of the firm have been doubled recently. A Muschamps-Taylor automatic cop winder has been installed and two more have been ordered.

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Won't separate
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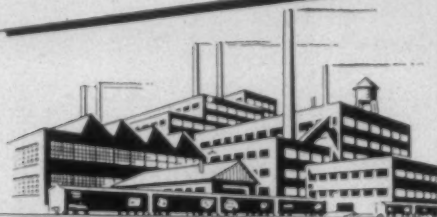
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Prufcoat Primer P-50

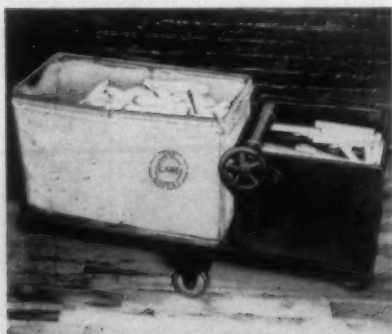
Prufcoat Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., announces development of a new metal primer, designated as Primer P-50, which the firm states can be applied after only routine wire-brushing, requires only overnight drying, and yet accomplishes the dual action of inhibiting surface corrosion and tying active-solvent finish materials securely to the metal.

Applications based on simple wire-brushing, one coat of Prufcoat Primer P-50 and two Prufcoat "A" Series (vinyl) top coats, have held up as well or better than the most complicated system of sand-blasting, wash primer, tie-primer and two synthetic resin finish coats, it is claimed. Of even greater importance to the average maintenance superintendent is the fact that this new Primer P-50 procedure can be accomplished at approximately half the costs of former protective coating systems by anyone who can wield a paint brush, the firm adds.

Suitable for over-all priming, spot-priming, or shop-priming both ferrous and non-ferrous metals, Prufcoat Primer P-50 looks like and handles like any ordinary metal primer, yet provides the following special advantages: (1) needs only routine surface preparation; (2) easy to apply, dries fast; (3) controls underfilm corrosion; (4) assures positive adhesion; and (5) suitable for all types of finish materials.

Complete details concerning Primer P-50 may be secured by writing for Prufcoat Technical Bulletin No. 015. Inquiries should be addressed to G. Russell Hersam, General Sales Manager, Prufcoat Laboratories, Inc., 50 East 42nd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Lane Doffer's Truck



A false-bottomed doffer's truck that eliminates bending-over on the part of the doffer has been developed by W. T. Lane & Bros., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A wire cable attached to all four corners of the false bottom raises the bobbin level when the doffer turns the raising wheel. Ratchet-held, the

bottom falls back with a single motion for refilling when the holding pawl is released. The arrangement not only makes the doffer's work easier but saves time as well, the company states. In addition to the all-metal bin for empty bobbins, the truck also carries a removable canvas basket for full bobbins. The doffer takes empty bobbins from the metal bin, inserts them in the spinning machine and removes filled bobbins and places them in the canvas basket. The canvas basket protects the yarn from snags and other possible damage inherent in the use of metal or wood containers.

New Aniline Plant

The National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. proposes to build a new chemical plant for manufacture of nitrobenzene and aniline by newly-developed continuous processes on a site south of Moundsville, W. Va. The site is adjacent to a new plant of the Solvay Process Division now in the course of construction which will manufacture chlorine and caustic soda using local salt deposits. The new catalytic process for aniline will use hydrogen generated in the Solvay operation.

Construction of National's new plant will start at an early date with completion projected in 1953; work will be directed by the division's engineering manager, F. J. Krueger. Because of the plant's importance to the defense effort, the Defense Production Administration has awarded certificate of necessity covering 60 per cent of the cost of the facilities estimated to exceed \$2,300,000.

The division now manufactures dyestuffs, detergents, intermediates and related chemicals at its Buffalo, N. Y., plant.

New Ciba Products

Ciba Co., Inc., announces development of three new Ciba products: Dyeing Assistant No. 52, Neosol Printing Black BD, and three additions to the Ciba Neolan range, Neolan Green 8G, Neolan Green BF and Neolan Flavine GFE.

Dyeing Assistant No. 52 is recommended as a carrier or dyeing assistant in the application of Cibacete colors on Dacron. It is marketed in a liquid form which can be diluted with water and added directly to the dyebath. Pre-dissolving with caustic soda and the subsequent addition of acetic acid to the dyebath are not required with this product, the firm states.

Neosol Printing Black BD offers distinct advantages to the printer, the firm claims. It produces a comparatively low cost black with excellent fastness on all cellulosic fiber materials, distinguished by a bloomy deep shade and sharply defined details. Because of its resistance to hydrosulphite, Neosol

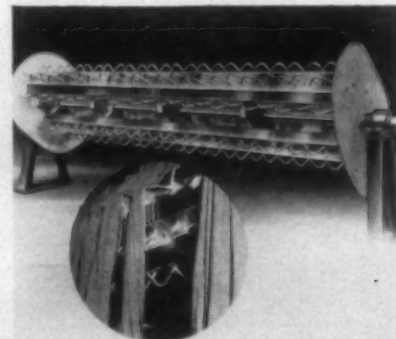
Printing Black BD is especially recommended for producing fine outlines, free from halos, alongside vat color and white discharges.

The new additions to the Ciba Neolan range—Neolan Green 8G and BF, and Neolan Flavine GFE—have been developed to brighten the range of greens and yellows heretofore available. The firm states they dye level, are simple to apply and are easy to shade.

Cocker Brochure

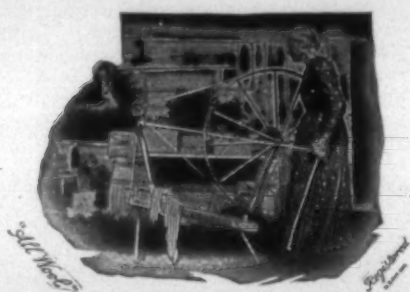
Warp preparation equipment, featuring the Cocker slasher, is illustrated in an attractive new brochure currently being distributed by Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. of Gastonia, N. C. According to the brochure: "Cocker is the only manufacturer of a complete warp preparation line. We have our own foundry, metal shop and machine shops. Close supervision and control of quality and workmanship in all units throughout the manufacturing process are maintained at all times. This is just one more of Cocker's many advantages."

Hunter No/Lap Reel



What is described as possibly the greatest improvement in dyebeck efficiency since the advent of stainless steel, is incorporated in the new Model A dyebeck of the James Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, Mass.

The novel Hunter no/lap reel, which is said to entirely eliminate the need of providing traction by covering the dye reel with cloth, is the key to major dyehouse savings in material, labor and work scheduling. The no/lap reel has been in continued production use on cottons, synthetics and blends at both the United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., and the Cliffside Dyeing Corp., Paterson, N. J. As the result of these tests, United Piece Dye has installed 16 Hunter Model A dyebecks equipped with the no/lap reel in its new Charleston plant, and has ordered 15 additional no/lap reels to replace the conventional type of reels in its Lodi plant. Cliffside also has



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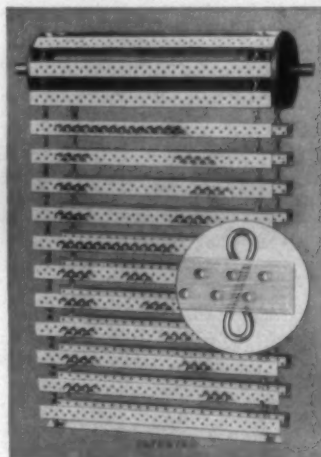
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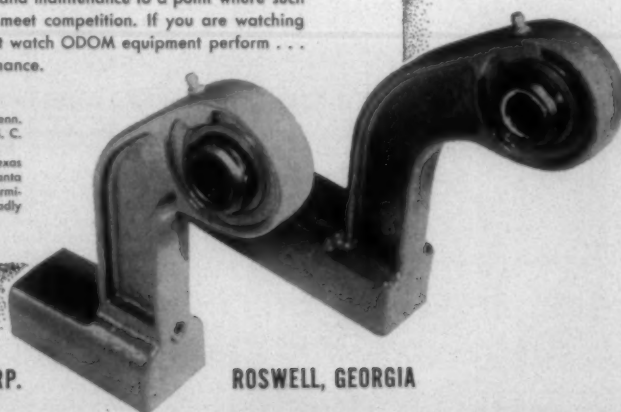
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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

a planned replacement of reels in its present machines. Two other firms have taken delivery of their first no/lap reels.

It is a well-known fact, the firm states, that most cotton and rayon fabrics will not pull properly on conventional stainless steel reels. Universal practice calls for the reels to be wrapped (or lapped) with cloth or duck, very expensive both in material and labor costs. When a reel is lapped, the dyeing machine is no longer all stainless steel, thereby losing the big advantage of being quickly cleaned. With lapped reels, it is difficult to schedule the work through a dyehouse when certain becks must be kept on certain shades, or else re-lapped each time the shades are changed.

The feature which makes the no/lap reel unique is the arrangement of inverted V-bars which gives a gentle but firm gripping action to each strand of cloth in the machine. Two rows of these bars are made adjustable so that goods can be run continuously in one strand during the dyeing operation. The bars can be raised or lowered to give proper tension to each strand of cloth. On the ends of the reel, they can be further adjusted to take care of the cloth passing from one end of the reel to the other, as in spiraling.

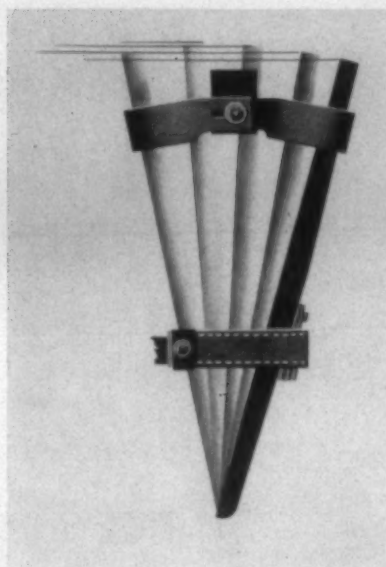
The no/lap reel may be ordered separately for installation in any make dyebeck. Wherever used, it should contribute to increased productive efficiency with no increase in floor space or in the number of machines, the firm claims.

Aquex Names Distributor

The Aquex Development & Sales Corp., Whippany, N. J., announces that the Moreland Chemical Co., Inc., 314 West Henry Street, Spartanburg, S. C., will be district representatives for the sale of its new resins for textile finishing. E. W. Sweet, vice-president and general manager of Aquex, pointed out that production runs under actual mill conditions have demonstrated that these new finishing resins — called Aquex BNW and Aquex BNWC—reduce residual shrinkage to a minimum and greatly improve abrasion resistance. Increased acceptance of the resins by the textile trade, said Mr. Sweet, has merited the appointment of Moreland as the Southeastern rep-

resentative. Further information and technical literature on these new resins is available by writing the Aquex Development and Sales Corp., Whippany 2, N. J.

Rhoads Check Strap



J. E. Rhoads & Sons, manufacturer of industrial leathers for 250 years, has recently developed the Bicut check strap with a smooth, satin-like finish. According to the manufacturer, this smooth surface permits more efficient checking action. The Bicut "hairless" strap is also stronger because the leather is being compressed more, resulting in a more dense accumulation of leather fibers in the given area as designed by the thickness specifications. To anyone wishing to test the Bicut satin finish check strap, and for more information, write to J. E. Rhoads & Sons, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Bradley Catalog

A new catalog illustrating and describing the advantages of group-washing fixtures for industrial plants has just been issued by the Bradley Washfountain Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis., pioneer in the group-washing field. Important savings in water consumption, floor space, installation and maintenance

costs, as well as vastly improved sanitation, can be achieved by means of modern washroom equipment and the Bradley catalog contains valuable data on comparative costs and advantages of group-washing versus ordinary wash fixtures, which will be of interest to all concerned with washroom operation. Copies will be gladly furnished to interested parties on request.

Electronic Trouble Spotter

Quick, low cost means for accurately locating and analyzing source of noises and vibrations in mechanical devices while they are in operation has been developed by Erwood, Inc., 1770 Berceau Street, Chicago 13, Ill. The device is called the Electro-Probe.


Incorporating a sensitive vibration pick-up probe and three-stage amplifier, the Electro-Probe becomes an electronic "third ear"—a thousand times more perceptive than the human ear but unaffected by airborne noises because it is sensitive only to vibrations at point of contact. Speaker and headphones provide audible comparison of vibration sounds within range of 60 decibels; calibrated meter provides visual indication. Establishing a systematic check of critical points on running motors and machines with an Electro-Probe should make it easy to detect and diagnose developing trouble before failure occurs, the firm states.

The Electro-Probe can be used also for locating leaks and stoppages in fluid piping systems, locating origins of structural vibrations, analyzing airborne sounds and inspection of parts and sub-assemblies. In this latter application, an Electro-Probe reading is established for an acceptable part or assembly. After that, others off the production line can be quickly passed or rejected on comparative readings. Addition of an accessory item permits use of the Electro-Probe as a surface gage.

The Electro-Probe operates on 36 watt, 110-120 volt a.c.-60 cycle. Dimensions, ten by 6½ by 5¾ inches. Shipping weight is 14 pounds. Complete instructions supplied with each unit. No special training or skill required.

Acrylamide

American Cyanamid Co. announced recently that a new acrylic monomer, Acryla-



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amide, is now available in trial lots. Acrylamide is a crystalline product with comparatively long shelf life and easily-gained polymerization and copolymerization. Potential applications for the polymers and copolymers of Acrylamide include the preparation of adhesives, disposing agents, thickening agents, surface coatings, synthetic leathers and rubbers, and finishing agents for textiles. Modification of acrylonitrile fibers by the incorporation of Acrylamide is said to produce an approved affinity for acid dyes. Acrylamide's reactive double bond readily permits the addition of a variety of compounds such as alcohols, amines, mercaptans and dienes. It is reactive to formaldehyde, forming methacrylamide or methylenebisacrylamide. This reactivity makes Acrylamide of value as a chemical intermediate as well as a monomer.

Vesco Caster Wheel

A machined tread ball bearing caster wheel is now being manufactured by Vesco, Inc., materials handling agency of Charlotte, N. C.

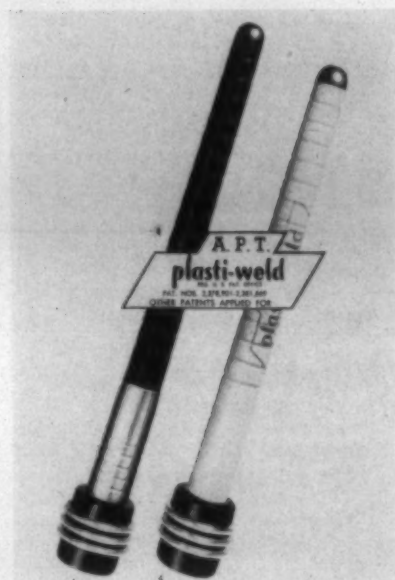
The new wheel, designed especially for textile mill use, incorporates many advantages not found in other caster wheels, according to C. Clarke Veneman, head of the company. Among the advantages Mr. Veneman lists are: smooth precision broad wheel surface and large radius at wheel edges to protect floors; two complete ball bearings per wheel, precision bored and reamed and tread machined to obtain perfect concentricity, preventing wheel "bump;" operates on either wood or concrete floors.

Mills now using the Vesco caster include: Firestone Textiles, Inc., Carolina Mills, Inc., Oconee Mills, Inc., Callaway Mills, Beaunit Mills, Inc., Woodside Mills, Osage Mfg. Co.

Vesco, Inc., recently moved to larger quarters at 5023 Wilkinson Boulevard. The company represents the following manufacturers in the two Carolinas: Arrow Products (conveyors); Divine Bros. (truck casters); Ironbound Box & Lumber Co. (trucks

and skids); Stratton Equipment Co., (portable cranes); Lift-Trucks, Inc., (trucks, skids, etc.); A. J. Gerrard & Co., (steel strapping).

Synthetic Loom Bobbin



A new "all-purpose" synthetic automatic loom bobbin is announced by American Paper Tube Co., Woonsocket, R. I., and Greenville, S. C., incorporating a combination of features permitting mills to secure maximum efficiency of performance with all kinds of yarn on the same bobbin. A new type of virtually indestructible tip has been added to the laminated barrel which has the strength to withstand the compression of nylon and other hard twisted yarns, and is impregnated so as to be unaffected by treatment of yarns requiring conditioning. The barrel surface, at the same time, is by nature most suitable for proper retention and free delivery of soft twist and delicate filament yarns.

The new solid, impact-resistant tip of

thermosetting plastic is incorporated as a homogeneous unit with the laminated barrel by means of the patented "plasti-weld" plastic molding process, which is also used to form the base of the bobbin with its three continuous metal rings molded into the plastic. A salient feature of the "plasti-weld" molding process is high precision of alignment which, together with continuous style of rings, is claimed to give positive protection against mis-position in transfer. A.P.T.'s new synthetic automatic loom bobbin is at present available for No. 5 head size in 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ and eight inch lengths, with or without ferrule.

G-E Laminated Tubing

A special moisture resistant machining grade of G-E textolite laminated plastics tubing has been developed for textile applications. The new laminate is in production at the General Electric's chemical division plant in Coshocton, Ohio, and is presently being used for the manufacture of sizing cylinders by the Wood Plastics Co., Wayne, Pa. Development work on this application, done by G-E in conjunction with the Wood Plastics Co., has produced sizing cylinders of exceptional durability and long service. The cylinders have excellent moisture resistance as well as the high caustic and acid resistance which is necessary for throwing. They are presently being used to handle nylon and silk.

Light tan in color, there is no danger of color bleed. The cylinders measure seven inches long, have an I.D. of 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with a wall thickness of one-quarter inch. Being concentric inside to outside, smooth performance is obtained. The exteriors of the sizing cylinders are sanded and buffed to produce an exceptionally smooth finish.

Form New Division

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. has formed a new division to be known as nitrogen division, to take over the manufacturing and related operations of the nitrogen and organic sections of the Solvay process division



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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

and the sales of the products involved now handled by the Barrett division and Solvay sales division. The sales and other personnel have been transferred to nitrogen division and are continuing in their former capacities.

The Solvay sales division has become the sales department of the Solvay process division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., which continues to be responsible for the production and sale of alkali, chlorine and related products. A. B. Chadwick is continuing as president and Carlton Bates as vice-president of Solvay process. H. F. Merritt, formerly executive vice-president of Solvay sales division, has become vice-president of the Solvay process division in charge of sales. L. B. Gordon, formerly vice-president of Solvay sales division, has become a vice-president of the Solvay process division.

Division Changes Name

At a recent meeting of the sales and office personnel of the Somerville-Seybold division of Henley Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga., C. F. Somerville, Jr., vice-president and divisional manager, announced that the name of the firm had been changed to Henley Paper Co. of Georgia, Inc. In his announcement Mr. Somerville reviewed the progress of the firm since it was first organized by

himself and Harvey Seybold in August, 1947, continuing through the Henley purchase of the Seybold interests in January, 1950, to the present date.

Mr. Somerville stated that during this short five year period the company's business has grown so fast that it was required to expand its warehouse facilities several times in its old location at 700 Murphy Ave., Atlanta, and that as of June 1 it was completely moved to its new warehouse location at 1100 Murphy Ave., S. W., where greatly enlarged facilities will enable it to better service the trade. The new warehouse, having upwards of 60,000 square feet, has its own railroad siding for unloading five cars at a time; two elevators, as well as other conveying equipment, a large shipping dock and comfortable private and general offices. Mr. Somerville stated further that in changing the name there would be no change in administrative policies or personnel. It was done more to identify the Atlanta division with other divisions of the Henley organization in its joint selling and promotional activities. Mr. Somerville introduced A. B. Henley, president of Henley Paper Co., which was established in High Point, N. C., in 1906 and now has divisions in Charlotte, Asheville and Gastonia, N. C., as well as Atlanta and High Point completely covering the growing Southeastern United States industrial markets. Mr. Henley spoke briefly.

Norane Four Star

Ernest Nathan, vice-president of Sun Chemical Corp., announces a change of name for the Warwick Chemical Co. division's new hydrophobic resin. This textile resin, formerly called Noraset, will henceforth be known as Norane Four Star. This change has taken place in order to avoid confusion between other trade names in the textile industry and to associate Norane Four Star more closely with Norane, a durable water repellent which has been merchandised by the Warwick Chemical Co. for the past ten years. Norane Four Star is a completely new hydrophobic resin which is said to impart durable water repellency, crush resistance, spot and stain resistance, and shrink resistance in a single product for the first time.

Carbomatic Corp. Moves

Carbomatic Corp. has moved its manufacturing plant and offices from Long Island City to 70 Bennington Avenue, Freeport, N. Y. The new plant, situated in Nassau County, Long Island, affords larger quarters and better manufacturing facilities—being particularly well-adapted to the expanding production needs of Carbomatic's infra-red division. Among other advantages, a wider scope of work is permitted in the new development and test department.

Centralize Facilities

Designed, built and equipped at a cost of approximately \$1,800,000 for high-speed production of electronic equipment and motor-drive controls of both standard and specialized designs having a broad industrial application range, the new plant of Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. at Euclid, Ohio, also serves as headquarters for exploratory research, experimental testing and technical service activities for customers and for the company's three other plants in Cleveland and Ashtabula, Ohio.

The new plant, replacing two plants on East 152nd Street in Cleveland, provides 133,000 square feet of floor area, which includes some 12,500 square feet to house the enlarged laboratory facilities required by the company's expanding program in basic engineering, research, and development.

Considerable new equipment to facilitate research and testing has been installed, including a 250-horsepower dynamometer backed up by a 450-horsepower synchronous motor generator set with a 300-kw d-c generator and a 312-kva alternator. Through a plug board, this unit can be connected to give its full power output at voltages of 220, 440, 660 or 1,320 on 60 cycles. With the d-c generator serving as a driving motor any frequency up to 60 cycles can be obtained. Line capacity of 1,000 kva at 440 volts is available for a 60-cycle a-c motor testing.

The plant enables Reliance to centralize conveniently—under one roof at one location—the company's diverse technical service functions and facilities required in the design, development, production, repair and service of motors and electronic-type controls for adjustable-speed drives. Specifically, these are: (1) engineering, research and development laboratories; (2) manufacture of electronic equipment and motor drive controls, output of which is being stepped up 100 per cent for both defense and civilian applications; (3) renewal parts, motor repair and related customer service activities; (4) design, development and manufacture of specialized tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc., required by Reliance's production departments in Cleveland and Ashtabula.

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Davis Seamless Roll Covers

Textile Laboratories, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has made available to the industry a new folder describing its patented Davis seamless roll covers. According to the folder these seamless covers are knit of rayon and fine combed yarns. They are ribbed to pick up all lint and dust when first installed and the same lengthwise knit makes it easy to strip off the heaviest accumulation in a few seconds. Their elastic knit construction makes it possible to use one size on all front card stripping rolls and assures a tight "hug" even on "beat-up" rolls. Davis covering on these back rolls assures free turning action and eliminates the annoying stoppages often encountered when other type coverings are used.

New Electric Guider

An electrically operated guider which plugs in any 110-volt 50 or 60-cycle a-c line has been added to the line of air and mechanically operated guiders made by Guider, Roll & Service Co. of Daytona Beach, Fla. This concern has heretofore made electric guiders operating only on direct current rectified from a-c. The new



TEXTILE MEN INSPECT NEW TYPE PACKAGE at the 21st National Packaging Exposition in Atlantic City. Two wrapping machines were shown in commercial operation by Hayssen Mfg. Co., Sheboygan, Wis. Textile men were particularly interested in the new Hayssen V-Type underfold wrapping machine which makes a highly-protective and moisture-proof package. This new Hayssen machine wraps many kinds of textile products from bolts of fabric to cotton bolls and handkerchiefs. Ralph C. Russell, general sales manager of the Hayssen, is explaining the V-Type underfold principle to John C. Fay, with his back to camera, vice-president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and H. C. Porter, Southeastern Cottons, Inc., New York City, selling agent for Avondale Mills.

guider, according to the makers, opens and closes the metal and rubber rolls in 1/50th of a second, insuring accurate guiding. Other features of the new guider are that pressure between the metal and rubber rolls can be instantly adjusted. Also quick adjustment can be made of the distance that the rolls open. The operating switches are made by the guider manufacturers. They can be replaced in a few seconds. These switches are equipped with newly developed arc suppressors which the makers claim give them almost unlimited life. For extremely delicate fabric the new a-c operated guiders can be furnished operated by electric eyes. Here the fabrics' selvage energizes the coils by interrupting a beam of light, making it unnecessary for the selvage to touch a lever, which is ordinarily the case. The new a-c guiders fit on existing stands.

Textile Designer Opens Studio In Charlotte

Miss Abbie Shay, an experienced designer of textile fabrics, has opened a studio at 2350 Croydon Road, Charlotte, N. C., in order to offer consulting services to finished fabric mills in the Southern states. Miss Shay comes from New York City, where she was associated during her career with A. A. Sirroni, Inc., Fruit of the Loom, Inc., and Susquehanna Silk Mills.

Titanium-Base Duller

A new titanium-base dulling agent for viscose rayon and acetate fabrics has been developed by Dexter Chemical Corp., New York. Equally effective on whites and colors, Dextrol Duller No. 3925, a high titanium-content dulling agent is particularly effective with urea formaldehyde resins. Added directly to the resin mix it readily disperses throughout the solution. Storage life is good. Finishers of acetate and viscose marquisettes report excellent results.

Loom Reed Co. Expands

A new one-story addition is under construction at Greensboro (N. C.) Loom Reed Co. to house expanded manufacturing operations. The 32 by 125-foot structure will cost about \$18,000 and will contain 4,000 square feet of working space. Company officials explain that the addition is being erected mainly for the purpose of improving the quality of all metal reeds, both stainless and carbon steel wire, for the weaving of high count sley synthetic fabrics as used by quality weaving mills.

Foxboro pH Control

Acid and alkaline wastes at a well-known New England textile finishing plant are effectively neutralized under Foxboro pH control, furnishing conditions for optimum biological activity and efficient waste disposal. The separate wastes are collected in equalization tanks. To create a neutral pH condition in the underground mixing basin, a closely regulated flow of acid waste is mixed with the alkali. The resulting effluent is then further treated on trickling filters. The pH is controlled by a Foxboro record-

ing dynalog controller located in the pump house. A small circulating pump supplies a continuous sample to a flow-type electrode. As the measured pH changes, the controller operates a three-inch rubber-lined Saunders patent valve in the acid line to maintain the desired condition.

Since the efficiency of this waste disposal system depends on an unchanging neutral pH, control is automatically maintained within the desired tolerance limits despite variations in acid and alkaline waste concentration and rates of flow. Description of a similar waste disposal installation is contained in Data Sheet 833-5. Copies will be sent on request from the Foxboro Co., 26 Neponset Avenue, Foxboro, Mass.

Lamson Conveyor Catalog

Lamson Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., has developed a new catalog which presents a full line of roller gravity conveyors with complete information on proper selection. The 28-page, two-color booklet contains size and specification data on gravity conveyors along with detailed construction characteristics. Different installations require different sizes and types of rollers and the booklet explains how to determine which roller will be most suited to any particular application.

Accessories are illustrated and described so that a complete gravity conveyor system can be planned. These accessories make possible changes in direction, coordination of several lines, and combination of gravity conveyors with live roll conveyors. A number of applications of Lamson roller gravity conveyors are illustrated to show the diver-

sity of jobs that can be performed with this equipment. These photos show what can be done with roller conveyors to solve basic materials handling problems. Copies of this catalog are available from the Lamson Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

Caster And Truck Catalog

A newly-revised 36-page Rapistan caster and truck catalog covering an expanded line of equipment has just been published by Rapids-Standard Co., Inc., of Grand Rapids, Mich. This two-color fully-indexed catalog has photos and complete specifications on casters and wheels designed to handle light, medium, or heavy loads on all types of floor surfaces.

Shown for the first time in the catalog are the new 43 Series caster models, combining low cost with durability for medium duty industrial use. Also introduced is the new line of V-trac casters for use either on inverted angle-steel tracks or on flat floor surfaces. A new position swivel lock, available for the first time on several caster series to lock swivel units in rigid trailing position is also shown.

A large selection of wheels to fit individual handling problems is offered in the catalog. These include steel, rubber, and Durastan plastic types with capacities ranging up to 3,500 pounds. Practical tips on the selection and application of the right models to fit varied conditions are included.

Free copies of this new, enlarged catalog may be had by writing Rapids-Standard Co., Inc., Dept. CT-52, 342 Rapistan Building, Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

The Textile Shops

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Card Screen Lickerins for Cotton and Rayon	Drip Pans	Rolls of All Types and Sizes
Chemical Tanks	Dye Kettles and Vats (New)	Size Kettles
Condensers	Dry Cans	Tanks
Condenser Screens	New and Repairs	Waste Screens
Conveyors	Driers	Special Machines
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Develop Improved Yarn Testing Machine

An improved yarn inspecting machine has been developed by Dixie Sheet Metal, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., and is now being manufactured by that firm. One of the outstanding features of the machine, company officials state, is the fact that it has a variable one-third horsepower motor that can be regulated to run at almost any speed. According to Robert Talley, president, the machine has a brake handle on the side that can be used to stop it immediately—something no other machine of its type has, he claims. The machine has a metal drum and a proper guard system. It is 54 inches long and 34½ inches high. The drum is 42 inches in length. Several types of yarn can be tested on the drum at one time.

Research Into Static Called Essential

Static electricity is a challenge to the chemical world which must be met if the new synthetic fibers are to be fully utilized in textiles, the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists was told May 23. Pointing out that it was just 200 years ago this month that investigations into static electricity, as proposed by Benjamin Franklin, were begun, Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director of Dexter Chemical Corp., New York, sounded the warning that "our fundamental knowledge of static electricity is not much greater than it was during Franklin's time."

Mr. Edelstein's paper, presented before 200 members of the Rhode Island Section, A.A.T.C.C., is believed by leaders in the textile field to be the first complete one on static electricity. Divided into 15 questions and comprehensive answers, it covered not only the consumer aspects but the problems caused by static in textile manufacturing.

Most of the consumer problems due to static have been with us for a long time, such as the shock we often get from a carpet on a cool, dry day, Mr. Edelstein said, but the static problem has become more acute with the widespread use of the synthetic fibers which began with the use of nylon and more recently with the employment of dacron, orlon, dynel and other fibers based on synthetic plastic materials.

Failure to recognize the need for research into static and inadequate test equipment and methods are deterrents to the rapid solution of static problems in the use of materials made from new chemical fibers, he maintained. In breaking down the problems facing consumer acceptance of materials into certain distinct groups, he said:

"First there is the effect of static electricity in causing clothing to cling to the body under certain conditions, or to be repelled from the body under others. The important draping quality and appearance of the fabric, or garment, is often completely ruined by the effect of static. The uncomfortable feeling to the wearer is obvious.

"Unfortunately, a textile charged with static electricity has power of attracting uncharged particles. Therefore, the static problem in the new synthetics has added the problem of dirt attraction. This is not only a problem for the store in displaying a garment made of one of the new synthetics but an unpleasant condition for the consumer who buys a garment made of a new fiber because of its stain-resisting properties only to find that his garment attracts all of the black soot and lint in the neighborhood.

"Several of the synthetic plastics and fibers have been used to make so-called allergy-free pillow cases and gar-

ments because of their clean, lint-free nature. But, if these articles under certain conditions become easily charged with static electricity, the attraction of almost invisible particles of dirt and spores and bacteria completely defeat the original purpose behind their use."

Mr. Edelstein noted the case where certain new synthetics are made into garments for use in refinery and chemical plants due to their high resistance to chemical attack as a protection to the worker.

"However," he said, "their use has also offered a potential explosion hazard because of their ability to build up static charges to the point where explosions of solvents may take place. Now all of these problems offer a real challenge to us. For the new synthetics have so many advantages that their use will increase in spite of static."

Asking the question whether there would be an ideal chemical anti-static agent in the foreseeable future, Mr. Edelstein answered himself with "maybe." However, he did say that "although the ideal might never be reached, it will be approached."

Southern Textile Exposition Is 'Sellout'

The 17th biennial Southern Textile Exposition, slated Oct. 6-11 at Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., is a "sellout" from the standpoint of show space, with a record number of exhibitors already lined up to display a wide range of textile and related products. Exhibit space has been sold to 245 companies from 26 states, one of the widest cross sections of the textile industry in the history of the exposition.

Stevens To Head U. S. Group At Parley

Robert T. Stevens, board chairman of J. P. Stevens & Co., New York, will serve as leader of United States delegates to the forthcoming international cotton goods conference in England where a study of the world textile situation will be made. Mr. Stevens' acceptance of duties as chairman of a group of delegates from four major U. S. trade associations to the meeting, starting Sept. 17 in London, was disclosed recently by W. A. L. Sibley of Union, S. C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

In accepting the post, Mr. Stevens said there is an "urgent need for textile nations to get together and analyze the dangers arising from trade instability." He views the conference as a "valuable opportunity to achieve permanent benefits through mutual education and understanding." Mr. Stevens also pointed out that the U. S. delegation will "have no power nor desire to enter into any agreements or contracts." It is thought that this will strengthen the Americans' intentions of encouraging other nations to study the facts and make up their own minds on laying out sound economic courses.

The textile industry of America is fortunate to have the services of Mr. Stevens at the London conference, Mr. Sibley commented, since he possesses world recognition as a business leader. Mr. Stevens, who has taken part in similar missions in the past, is chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and chairman of the business advisory council for the Department of Commerce.

Expressing his views on the importance of the meeting in England, Mr. Sibley said: "Few persons realize that the total volume of world trade in cotton goods has been reduced by almost one-half since World War I, yet since

World War I world production has increased 50 per cent. The proportion going into exports has declined over 40 per cent. At the beginning of the period, 35 per cent of production went to exports; today only 14 per cent is going into exports."

Mr. Sibley added that "the United States is the leading cotton producing and cotton manufacturing country of the world and it is vital to her interest that cotton consumption in all areas be kept to a maximum. Yet in the majority of cotton consuming countries people are denied normal use of cotton goods by import quotas, exchange allocations, higher tariffs and other types of restrictions.

"A number of countries," he continued, "are attempting to ease their exchange difficulties by inaugurating or expanding textile manufacture for the export trade, thus increasing still more the pressures on a restricted world market. To make matters worse, as each country builds its new or expanding program of textile exports, it simultaneously constructs tariff or exchange barriers against imports from other countries, however inadequate its domestic supplies may be. The net result is a still further reduction of total cotton consumption.

"It is our responsibility and the responsibility of the other countries who will participate in this conference to help develop the facts of the world textile situation at this time when the thinking and the planning of so many individual countries demand a full understanding of the world cotton goods trade. Each country must, of course, determine independence in its production and trade policies; none the less, each country will profit from a co-operative study and

analysis of the practical problem which concerns every country, whether it be primarily a producer or a consumer."

Textileleather Utilizing Atomic Energy

Atomic energy, respected and feared universally, since Hiroshima, has been cast in the peaceful and effective role of an "inspector" at the Textileleather Corp., Toledo, Ohio, where five beta ray gauges measure every yard of plastic coated fabric as it emerges from calendering machines.

The gauges, manufactured by Industrial Nucleonics Corp., Columbus, Ohio, weigh the amount of plastic which has been applied to the fabric, giving Textileleather production men a fast, accurate check on the quality of production. Previously, quality checks were made by cutting sections from each production run and putting the fabric through laboratory weight tests. Today, some sections are still tested from each production run but this is only for additional laboratory information.

The device consists of a U-shaped arm with the lower section containing a capsule of radioactive Strontium-90 and the upper arm having a detector device. The fabric being weighed passes between the arms. During production runs, the beta rays bombard the fabric and the detector measures the number of radioactive particles which pass through the material. This information is translated instantaneously into pounds per square yard and is recorded on a chart housed in the control console.

The Strontium-90 in the unit is said to have a life span of 30 years and the beta rays, as used in the AccuRay,

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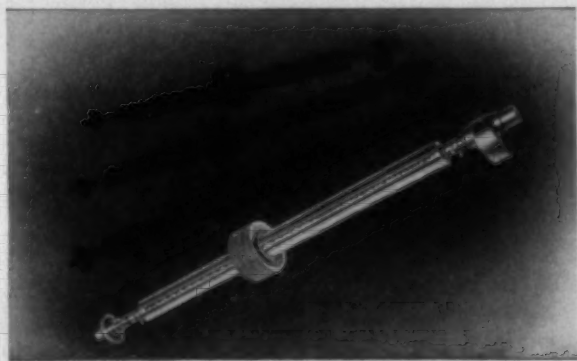
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according to Industrial Nucleonics engineers, are not harmful to the material being measured or plant personnel.

Textile leather production officials report that the gauges have given them an additional check on quality control and have contributed to the reduction of scrappage by enabling them to accurately check every yard of fabric for uniformity. The firm manufactures vinyl films, plastic coated fabrics and processes textiles which are widely used in the automotive, general, industrial, clothing, furniture and decorative fields.

Offer Film On 'Maid Of Cotton'

"The Maid of Cotton," an 80-frame slide film illustrating women's style trends for 1952 and portraying the 65,000-mile tour made by the cotton industry's foremost fashion personality, has been released by the National Cotton Council. The 35-mm. film strip, accompanied by a mimeographed commentary, is being issued without charge on loan to women's clubs, schools and other interested groups. It runs about 30 minutes.

Starring Patricia Ann Mullarkey, 21, of Dallas, Tex., the slide film tells how the Southern Methodist University coed won the 14th annual Maid of Cotton contest over nearly 500 contestants. Scenes include final judging at Memphis, Tenn., training as a model in New York City, appearances at the New York Cotton Exchange, fashion shows, fittings in Paris, visit to Hollywood, calls on governors and other highlights of her six-month tour through the United States, Paris, Canada and Latin America.

The film shows the Maid of Cotton's complete 42-costume wardrobe, as created by 35 leading American designers and five top Paris couturiers. It also shows her 15-piece pattern wardrobe of costumes designed for home sewing. Prints are available on request from the National Cotton Council, 271 Church St., New York 13, N. Y.

May Revise Standards For Upland Cotton

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced June 5 that consideration is being given the revision of the standards for grades of American upland cotton, which are also referred to as the "Universal Standards for American Cotton."

The proposed revision of the standards were considered at a public meeting held June 19 in the Agricultural Annex Building, Washington, D. C. Before the standards are finally adopted they must be presented for approval to the nine cotton importing countries which are signatories to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreements. The Cotton Standards Act provides that any change in the standards shall be announced at least a year in advance of the effective date.

The department proposes to make the revised standards effective Aug. 1, 1953. The department stated that need for a revision of the standards, to make them more repre-

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sentative of recent crops, was indicated at the Universal Cotton Standards Conference, which was held at Washington in 1950. In response to this need, department specialists have carefully studied recent cotton crops, have held informal meetings to obtain suggestions from interested trade and industry groups in this country and abroad, and have assembled a proposed set of new grade standards.

The present standards for the various grades of American upland cotton have been in effect since Aug. 1, 1947. They consist of either (1) actual sets of samples (boxes), known as physical standards, that are in the custody of the department, or (2) descriptive standards that are based upon the physical standards.

The revision now proposed would abolish the middling fair and strict good middling standards for white cotton and all standards for extra white cotton; and change the remaining standards so as to reflect the characteristics of the recent cotton crops, insofar as color, leaf, and preparation are concerned.

In the proposed revision, the numerical designations for the grades of American upland cotton would be deleted; the present physical standards for good middling and good middling tinged would be changed to descriptive standards, and the present descriptive standards for strict middling spotted, middling spotted, strict low middling spotted, and low middling spotted would be changed to physical standards. The size of the practical forms (boxes) would be reduced to make for more convenient handling without affecting their usefulness.

Universal standards for grades of American upland cotton were originally promulgated in 1923. They have been revised from time to time to accord with changes in the crop. The last revision was made in 1947.

South Central A.A.T.C.C. Holds Parley

E. V. Helms of the Geigy Co. and Alexander P. Roy, superintendent of dyeing and finishing of Dean & Sherck Co., were principal speakers last month at the Spring meeting of the South Central Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, held at Chattanooga, Tenn.

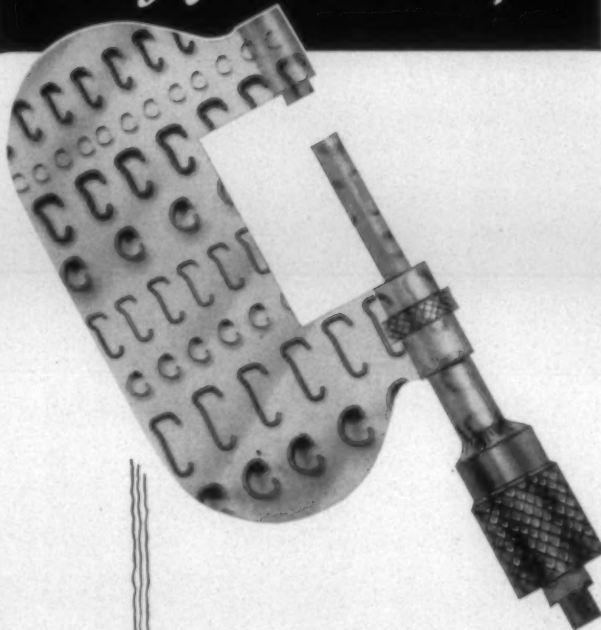
Discussing sequestering agents, their use in water supply, in dyeing and finishing and in other fields, Mr. Helms told the group that cotton contains more qualities of solubilized metallic salts than is generally realized.

Mr. Helms buttressed his observations with statistics. He noted: "Matthews finds American cotton contains in excess of 15,200 parts per million of ash. The Shirley Institute finds 13 types of United States cotton has in excess of 11,700 parts per million of ash. The U. S. Department of Agriculture finds American cotton contains 12,000 parts per million of ash of which, 1,320 are calcium oxide, 720 magnesium oxide, 240 iron oxide, and 240 aluminum oxide. A 20-to-one bath will contain 24 parts per million of combined iron and aluminum oxides from the cotton.

"The Geigy Co. analyzed cotton cloth that came from five Southern mills and found an average of 11,400 parts per million of ash containing 1,400 parts per million of calcium and 800 parts per million of combined iron and aluminum oxides. This is equivalent to 40 parts per million on the weight of the goods in a 20-to-one bath."

Mr. Roy in his talk stressed the part of synthetic fabrics in relation to the "package dyeing problem." The basic significance of the new synthetic fibers lies in the fact

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that several of them are far superior to the natural fibers in many important properties, he said. In their present state of development, he continued, nearly all of the new fibers must be regarded as special-purpose, rather than general-purpose fibers. Man-made fibers are creating entirely different problems and have brought about entirely different situations in various textile mills, he pointed out.

Mr. Roy said a number of unconventional methods were used by which synthetic fibers were processed to obtain satisfactory results. He exhibited a number of samples of dyeing work all of which, he said, were obtained from practical mill runs and not from laboratory work. He gave a number of formulas for processing yarns of nylon, Dacron polyester fiber and Orlon acrylic fiber.

H. P. Loveless, Jr., of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., chairman, presided over the sessions. After-dinner speaker was Grady Gant, personnel director of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga.

Phi Psi May Set Up Leadership Award

Approximately 90 members of Phi Psi, national textile fraternity, met at Clemson, S. C., last month for the annual convention of the group.

One of the major objectives outlined by M. Earl Heard, West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala., Phi Psi president, is strengthening of ties between student and graduate members. It is planned to notify alumni of the placement of graduates and, simultaneously, to advise them on alumni members in surrounding areas. Mr. Heard pointed out that this plan would furnish assistance in helping graduates to get started in the industry.

The fraternity also took under consideration a suggestion that it establish a yearly award to an individual for outstanding service in the textile industry. This suggestion will be given further consideration in the coming year.

Mortimer T. Farley of Farley Harvey Co., Boston, Mass., was re-elected treasurer of the fraternity for a two-year term. Other officers remaining for another year in addition to Mr. Heard are James L. Giblin, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute, vice-president, and John T. Wigington, technical service division of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Clemson, executive secretary.

Next year's conclave, which will celebrate the group's Golden Anniversary, has been scheduled for the Philadelphia Textile Institute, where the fraternity was born in 1903. Exact dates of the meeting will be set later, but it probably will be held around May 1, fraternity officials said.

N.C. County Now Largest Spindle Center

Gaston County, N. C., now lays claim to being the world's largest spindle center, according to Secretary Brice T. Dickson of the Gastonia, N. C., Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dickson based his statement in its bulletin, "Cotton Production and Distribution." The figures were compiled for production records ending July 31 of each year.

Mills in Gaston County were operating 1,286,000 spindles July 31, 1951, the highest number for any county in the nation, the report showed. The Gaston figure topped the 1,098,000 spindles listed for Bristol County, Mass., which had led the nation since 1925, the year the records began.

The department's report also showed that cotton con-

sumption in Gaston County increased nearly 25 per cent during the year ending July 31, 1951. Gaston reported 501,932 bales converted into consumer goods during the period, the highest in the nation. Spartanburg County, S. C., followed with 432,164 bales consumed.

All of the four New England counties listed in the survey showed a steady decline in the number of spindles in operation between 1925 and 1951. Bristol County, Mass., dropped 85 per cent; Androscogin County, Me., dropped 39 per cent; Windham County, Conn., dropped 50 per cent; and Providence County, R. I., dropped 80 per cent in the number of spindles.

Gaston County mills operated 1,117,000 spindles in 1925, compared with 7,517,000 for the Massachusetts County. The number of Gaston County spindles increased 38,000 from July 31, 1950.

Gaston Technical Institute To Open Sept. 25

The accessibility of a college to its students has become a determining factor in the education of young men. To offer the high school graduate advanced training in a school located within commuting distances is a trend that is spreading throughout the nation.

The opening in September of the Gaston Technical Institute will be an answer that the people of Gaston County, N. C., with the help of North Carolina State College, have supplied to the problem of giving the young men of North Carolina a chance for technical education. Although the Gaston Technical Institute will be available to all boys, the institute will be especially valuable to the young men in the Gaston area where the textile industry is an important factor in the life of the community.

As defined by the Technical Institute of Engineer's Council for Professional Development, the technical institute programs are "intermediate between high school and vocational school on one hand and the engineering college on the other. The purpose is to prepare individuals for positions auxiliary to but not in the field of professional engineering. Curricula are briefer, more intensive, and more specific in purpose than collegiate engineering though they lie in the same fields of industry and engineering."

Classes for the Gaston Technical Institute will follow the same schedule that N. C. State College follows. Registration for the Fall term will be Sept. 22-24. Classwork will begin Sept. 25. Students may register for one of four courses: Building Construction Technology, Electrical

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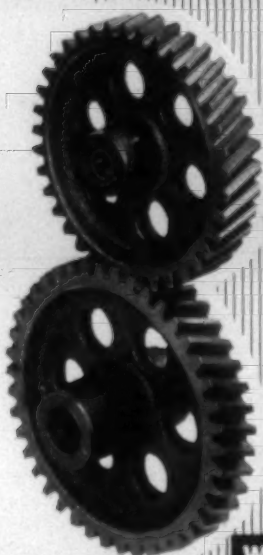
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A student may attend the Gaston Technical Institute at a cost of \$74 per term or \$222 per year. In addition to fees and tuition, each student will be required to furnish his own books and supplies. Young men wishing additional information about the institute may write James I. Mason, director, Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia, N. C. The school will be open during the Summer so that interested students may visit the school and have a better understanding of the program of a technical institute.

Change Sale Of Wool Standards Sets

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the discontinuance of the sale of partial sets of wool standards and an increase in the charge made for full sets of wool and wool top standards. These changes were effective June 20. The increase in charges for the sets of wool and wool top standards is required to bring the returns more in line with actual cost to the department. The department points out that present charges were established years ago.

The new charges will be \$20 each per set of wool standards or of wool top standards, f.o.b., Washington, D. C. A complete set of the official standards for the United States for grades of wool consists of 12 mounted specimens of wool from Grade 80s (Fine) to Grade 36s (Braid). A set of official standards for the United States for grades of wool top consists of 13 mounted specimens of wool top from Grade 80s to Grade 36s. A charge of an additional \$4 per set of either standards will be made for shipment outside the continental United States.

Charges for demonstrator types (specimens of individual wool top grades) will be increased to \$2. Charges for nine-pound balls of individual wool top grades will be increased to \$40. (Wool top is carded and combed wool.) Sale of partial sets of wool standards is being discontinued because few requests have been received for these sets in recent years. Interested persons were given until March 21, 1952, to submit comments on these changes, which were proposed Feb. 18.

McCann Heads Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Unit

M. M. McCann, Warwick Chemical Co., Burlington, N. C., was elected chairman of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the group's annual outing June 6-7 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. The affair was attended by 250 members and guests.

Mr. McCann, who served the past year as secretary, succeeds R. Hobart Souther, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Henry A. Rutherford of the textile dyeing department at North Carolina State College School of Textiles in Raleigh was named vice-chairman. He succeeds J. C. Whitt, formerly with Standard Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, who resigned to join Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Elected to succeed Mr. McCann as secretary was Clarence Hooper, Burlington Mills Corp., Burlington. Herman J. Jordan, Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., treasurer of the section, and A. R. Thompson, Ciba Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., custodian, were re-elected.

R. E. Rupp, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and R. Hobart

Souther were elected councillors, succeeding Henry A. Rutherford, who resigned to accept the vice-chairmanship, and Sumner H. Williams, General Dyestuff Corp., New York, whose term expired. Continuing as councillors are Joseph Lindsay, Clemson College (S. C.) School of Textiles, and Linton Reynolds, Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp.

Members of the sectional committee elected were Joe Steele, Piedmont Processing Co., Belmont, N. C.; A. M. Burt, Nova Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C.; C. O. Stevenson, Ciba Co., Greenville, S. C., and Jake Ivey, Moreland Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Retiring members were Clarence Hooper, Burlington Mills Corp.; Wilford Sargeant, Scholler Bros., Greenville, S. C.; John S. Beattie, Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp., and Russell Lawrence, Rohm & Haas, Charlotte, N. C.

Yarn Manufacturing Patents

Among recent patents granted Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, are as follows: Patent No. 2,563,993 has been issued to Clifford De Lancey of Blackstock, S. C., for an expansible tool for repairing spindles. This tool is adapted for use in textile mills for repairing spindles of various types of textile machines. The tool is so arranged as to be insertable in a spindle whereby the tool can be partially rotated to frictionally engage the interior of the spindle so that the spindle may be removed by means of the tool.

Patent No. 2,551,210 has been issued to Jesse B. Goodgame of Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Precision Gear and Machine Co., Inc., of Charlotte, for spindle and bobbin shaft mounting for roving frames. This patent relates to self-aligning ball bearing assemblies for supporting bobbin shafts and spinning shafts in a roving frame for maintaining the same in proper alignment.

Patent No. 2,541,963 has been issued to Palmer G. Hendrix of Hickory, N. C., assignor to Hickory Specialty Co., also of Hickory, for a sizing tube. This invention covers a uniquely designed sizing tube for use in the processing of synthetic yarns, such as nylon and vinyon. In processing yarns of this type, the yarns are treated by heat to cause a considerable amount of shrinkage. Since the yarns are wound on tubes during this treatment, considerable difficulty has been encountered in that the tubes would crack or break or that the rigidity of the tubes would materially effect the yarns. Mr. Hendrix's tube is so designed as to be collapsible to permit shrinkage of the yarn

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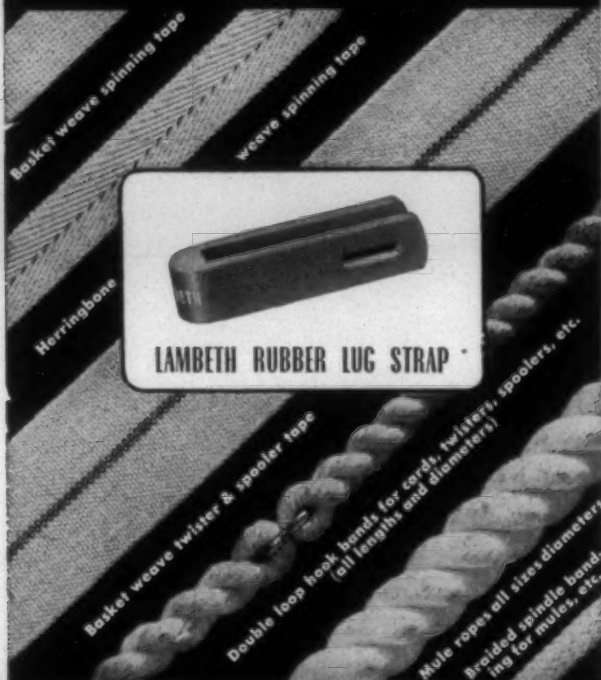
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and easy removal thereof from the tube without damage to the yarn or the tube.

A new yarn twister has been developed and patented by Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the School of Textiles at Clemson (S. C.) College. The new device increases the twist near the drafting rolls on spinning frames. Clemson officials said it will enable the spinning of a given type of yarn from shorter staple cotton. They predict that the new yarn twister will increase the uses to which shorter staple cotton may be put.

Dexter's Technical Data For Wool Dyers

Dexter Chemical Corp. is offering wool dyers a technical data bulletin describing the use of Telkanol O in a multitude of dyeing applications on wool. Formulated several years ago, as a leveling agent for use in strong acid solutions, dyers using Telkanol O have gradually extended the benefits of its unusual properties to a multitude of specific applications in wool dyeing, the company states.

Discussion of its use with acid, after-chrome and monochrome dyestuffs, with wool mixtures consisting of wools of different dyeing behavior and in the dyeing of both wool-cotton and wool-spun rayon unions, are included in the bulletin. The bulletin is available to wool dyers upon request from the Dexter Chemical Corp., P. O. Box 1, Boulevard Station, New York 59, N. Y.

May Rayon Shipments Up 15 Per Cent

Total May shipments of rayon and acetate by United States producers, continuing to show a recovery from the low volume of deliveries in the early months of 1952, totaled 92,400,000 pounds, a gain of 15 per cent compared to April. Shipments for the first five months of the year, however, totaling 423,300,000 pounds, were 22 per cent under those of the corresponding 1951 period.

These figures appear in the June *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The *Organon* this month presents its annual world survey of man-made fibers and for the first time lists a world directory of the non-cellulosic man-made fiber producers and the production of these fibers by country, as well as a new segregation of viscose high tenacity and the viscose+cupra regular tenacity yarn production.

Man-made fibers produced throughout the world in 1951 totaled the unprecedented figure of 4,218,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1950 production of 3,664,000,000 pounds. While 1951 output was at an all-time high level, production exceeded consumption on a world-wide basis. The slowing up of consumption began generally in the second half of 1951 and has continued into 1952 in most countries.

Total world production last year was made up of 3,358,000,000 pounds of rayon (viscose+cuprammonium processes), 599,000,000 pounds of acetate, and 261,000,000 pounds of the non-cellulosic man-made fibers. Compared with 1950, rayon output was up 16 per cent, acetate two per cent, and the non-cellulosic fibers 52 per cent. By major geographic areas, the 1951 rayon and acetate output was up 48 per cent in Africa and Australasia compared to 1950, 13 per cent up in South America, three per cent up in North America, and 16 per cent up in Europe.

The potential capacity of the man-made fiber industry

throughout the world at present is estimated by the *Organon* at 5,174,000,000 pounds, of which 4,020,000,000 pounds is in the rayon category, 755,000,000 pounds in acetate, and 399,000,000 in non-cellulosic fibers. By the end of 1953, however, the capacity figure is expected to reach 6,057,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 17 per cent over the present potential.

The *Organon* makes note of the fact that in compiling its statistics, splendid co-operation was given by foreign producers of the man-made fibers, trade associations, governments, and United States embassies throughout the world. Data for Iron Curtain countries, however, are estimates of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., which also realizes that the directory listings for Iron Curtain countries are probably incomplete and out of date.

Examination of the *Organon* master table of world rayon and acetate production reveals some interesting facts concerning the recovery of the man-made fiber industry in countries that suffered serious damage during World War II. In 1939, Germany was the world's largest producer of rayon and acetate yarn and staple, producing 601,000,000 pounds in that year. Her output rose to 884,000,000 pounds in 1943, but by the end of the war it had fallen off to 190,000,000 pounds.

German production last year is placed at a total of 560,500,000 pounds, with 409,500,000 pounds produced in Western Germany and the balance in the Communist-dominated Eastern Zone. Germany's current capacity is estimated at 660,000,000 pounds and by 1953 the potential should reach 685,000,000 pounds; both of these figures exceed the actual pre-war output.

Japan was the world's second producer in 1939, but her production fell off steadily after that year until a low point of 27,520,000 pounds was reached in 1945. In the ensuing six years, however, Japan's output has risen rapidly so that by 1951 her output totaled 368,700,000 pounds and her current capacity of 436,150,000 pounds is expected to rise to 561,250,000 pounds by the end of 1953.

Italy, whose rayon and acetate production rose from 304,885,000 pounds in 1939 to 315,925,000 pounds in 1942 and then fell to a low of 7,345,000 pounds in 1945, had come back to the extent of 287,720,000 pounds by the end of 1951. Italian capacity by the end of 1953 is estimated at 445,500,000 pounds.

Rayon and acetate production in the United States has shown a steady upward trend from 1939 through 1951, except for a moderate set-back in 1949. From 379,940,000 pounds in 1939, production rose to 632,615,000 pounds in 1942 and by 1951 had risen to 1,294,150,000 pounds. Current capacity for the United States industry is placed at 1,480,000,000 pounds and by the end of 1953 it will be 1,714,000,000 pounds.

The highest total world rayon+acetate figure before the United States entered World War II was 2,786,355,000 pounds, the actual world production in 1941. Current world capacity is estimated at 4,775,280,000 pounds and by the end of next year it will be 5,454,910,000 pounds or just double the 1941 output.

Throughout the world, there are 158 plants making viscose filament yarn, 33 plants making acetate filament yarn, and nine plants producing cuprammonium filament yarn, for a total of 200 plants in the production of rayon and acetate filament yarn. Under construction are nine

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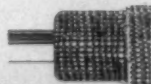
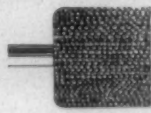
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plants for viscose filament and four plants for acetate filament yarn.

A total of 92 plants in the world are making viscose staple and 18 making acetate staple. Under construction are five new viscose staple plants and two plants for acetate staple. There are, therefore, a grand total of 310 rayon and acetate yarn and staple plants actually in production, with 20 plants under construction.

In the non-cellulosic fiber category, the *Organon* has listed 1950 and 1951 production by countries, as well as current and 1953 capacity. The United States leads all other countries in this category with a total 1951 production amounting to 210,000,000 pounds or 80 per cent of the world total. By the end of this year, capacity in this country for non-cellulosic fibers will be 316,000,000 pounds or 79 per cent of the world total estimated capacity. By the end of 1953, United States capacity at 434,000,000 pounds will be 72 per cent of the world total.

Disagree On Problems Of Supervisors

Executives and foremen don't see eye to eye on the major problems confronting supervisors today. This fact is revealed in a survey just concluded by the Research Institute of America which shows that supervisors feel their fourth most serious problem is "working under pressure," while their bosses rank it 13th in a list of topics on which they would like to see their foremen given guidance.

"Of course, there are many areas of agreement in the preferences and interests of the two levels of management," the institute observes, "but the points of difference cut across the basic areas of supervisory concern—human relations, administration, economic education."

Identical questionnaires were answered by 2,000 executives and a similar number of supervisors, covering the subjects they considered most important for the latter. Both areas of management gave a high rating to the problem of building initiative among work forces. But the Research Institute survey also reveals that only 65 per cent of those on the top level feel their supervisory personnel need guidance on how to get along with the boss, while among supervisors, almost 80 per cent feel they need it.

"This is not unexpected," the institute says, because "the subordinate is more concerned about his relationship with his superior than the latter is likely to be. Such differences in outlook can't be erased and they must always be taken into account."

O.P.A. Suspends Price Controls On Textiles

O.P.S. Director Ellis Arnall May 20 ordered price controls suspended on raw cotton and a wide variety of cotton, wool and synthetic textiles. The action is in line with O.P.S. policy of suspending or otherwise relaxing price controls on commodities whose selling prices generally are materially below ceilings and which are not expected to reach ceiling prices in the foreseeable future.

Textiles (when sold by manufacturers) on which price controls are suspended include:

(1) Wool yarns and fabrics containing 25 per cent or more of wool or wool waste by fiber weight.

(2) Cotton yarns and fabrics which after production but before finishing consist of 50 per cent or more of domestic cotton by fiber weight and contain less than 25 per cent by fiber weight of any one of either wool, rayon, nylon or

other fibers. This includes all unfinished and finished cotton yarns and fabrics. It also includes such cotton products as blankets, pillow cases, sheets, towels and woven bedspreads when sold by manufacturers who establish their ceiling prices under CPR 37—the primary cotton textile manufacturers' regulation.

(3) Processed synthetic and silk yarns, synthetic fabrics (except synthetic tire fabrics), silk fabrics, and certain fabrics and yarns which are composed of blends of textile fibers. Synthetic fabrics include fabrics made of rayon, acetate, nylon, Orlon, Dacron, Dynel, glass and other man-made fibers. Rayon, acetate, and nylon comprise the bulk of the synthetic fibers produced.

As in the case of earlier suspension orders, the May 20 orders include specific re-control points which are somewhat below ceilings established in those regulations suspended by Mr. Arnall but well above the current market prices of the suspended commodities. When the price of a given commodity reaches this re-control point, controls will be reimposed.

The suspension orders relieve the applicable producers and manufacturers from complying with the record-keeping requirements of the suspended regulations as to future transactions. They must keep on file, however, those records which they were required to maintain before the May 20 announcement.

Mr. Arnall pointed out that contracts for sale of cotton or any of the products covered by the announcements at prices higher than pre-suspension ceilings will be entered into at the risk of the contracting parties. If the termination of any of the May 20 suspensions should become necessary, it would cut across any outstanding contracts for delivery of commodities at prices above ceiling in effect before suspension.

M-23 Carded Cotton Sales Yarn Revoked

Considering the production and delivery of carded cotton sales yarn now sufficient to meet military and civilian requirements, the National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, May 19 revoked Order M-23. This order, which had been in effect since Jan. 12, 1951, established rules for placing, accepting and scheduling rated orders for carded cotton sales yarn so as to insure the largest possible production. This was particularly important inasmuch as a substantial proportion of the Army and numbered ducks and all of the cotton webbing and tape, both of which are defense items, are dependent upon the specific types, sizes and plies of cotton yarn the mills are able to produce.

N.P.A. officials indicate that production during the first quarter of 1951 reached a rate equal to 776,000,000 pounds annually or approximately equal to the peak production of World War II. The total for the year 1951—651,000,000 pounds—actually did not reach this figure, since many

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cotton yarn spinning mills curtailed operations when anticipated civilian demand failed to materialize.

However, the year's production amply demonstrates that the mills now have abundant capacity for meeting current military and civilian requirements and indicates the provisions of M-23 no longer are necessary. The operation of the priorities system will be sufficient to guarantee the objectives of the defense program will be carried out.

Producers still will be under obligation to file a quarterly report of machinery activity, production and shipments, with the Bureau of the Census, collecting agency for N.P.A. In this way N.P.A. will be kept informed of conditions in the industry and to determine at any time if defense requirements necessitate re-establishment of controls.

The revocation of M-23 eliminates the limitations for acceptance of rated orders. No other N.P.A. orders or regulations are affected by the proposed action. Further information is available at Commerce Department field offices.

Carded Yarn Sales Show Improvement

An improved sales volume in the last half of May enabled carded cotton sales yarn spinners to maintain a relatively unchanged statistical position at the end of the month, Textile Information Service reports.

Weekly production rate showed another small drop during May and unfilled orders at the end of the month amounted to 8.92 weeks' output and were 4.86 times the stocks on hand. This compared with a backlog on May 3 of 8.34 weeks' production and 4.97 times stocks, and with a backlog at end-May last year equal to 13.78 weeks' production and 14.89 times stocks on hand.

May shipments and production held on about an even keel. Total yarn in stock, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, amount to 1.835 weeks' output on May 31, compared with inventories equal to 1.675 weeks' production on May 3, and with stocks amounting to 92½ per cent of a week's output at the end of May in 1951.

According to statistics of the Carded Yarn Association covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, production in the week ended May 31 consisted of 31.7 per cent knitting yarn, 52.3 per cent weaving yarn, and 16 per cent all others. On May 3, the percentages were 28, 58.3 and 13.7, respectively, and at the end of May, 1951, they were 30.3, 60.2 and 9.5.

First Quarter Cotton Duck Output At Peak

Cotton duck production during the first quarter of 1952 set a postwar record of 108 million linear yards, A. Henry Thurston, director, textile division, National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, announced in a pre-

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liminary report released June 3. Continuing a trend that started early in 1951, the first quarter's production represented an increase of 14.8 million yards or 16 per cent above the output during the fourth quarter 1951 and was 24.6 million yards or 29 per cent more than during the first quarter of 1951.

Regular mills boosted their production by 7.5 million yards above the fourth quarter and the so-called "converted" mills were responsible for 7.3 million yards of the increase. The gain in production by the regular mills amounted to ten per cent, while that of the converted mills was 44 per cent.

The over-all increase in output was primarily due to the larger number of looms operated during the first quarter of 1952, Mr. Thurston said. The regular mills added 739 looms and the converted mills, 850. There was a rise in the number of loom hours in the converted mills, but this was offset by a slight drop in the hours that looms in the regular mills were operated. Consequently, the average weekly number of loom hours on an industrywide basis remained at the same level as in the preceding quarter.

Production of Army and numbered duck, the types in greatest demand for defense purposes, continued to rise during the first quarter, reaching 27.9 and 44.7 million yards, respectively. The emphasis placed on the production of numbered duck was reflected in the output of that type of fabric, which exceeded by 213 per cent the output in the corresponding quarter of 1951. Production of duck other than the Army and numbered types fell somewhat below fourth quarter rates.

The importance of converted mills in the production of Army and numbered duck continued to increase. The converted mills accounted for approximately 30 per cent of the total output of these fabrics during the first quarter of 1952 compared with 27 per cent in the preceding period.

DO-rated orders made up 62 per cent of the total shipments during the first quarter. In percentage of rated shipments, numbered duck again led all other types. Rated orders comprised 87 per cent of the numbered duck yardage leaving the mills. Shipments of Army, numbered, and hose and belting ducks registered percentage gains over the fourth quarter, but other types fell below fourth quarter levels. Purchased yarns consumed in the manufacture of cotton duck fabrics rose 43 per cent to 34.7 million pounds, or roughly 35 per cent of all yarns consumed. Purchased yarns are used principally by converted mills.

This report is based on returns from 130 mills of which 61 are regular duck producers and 69, converted mills. The reporting mills constitute approximately 99 per cent of the industry.

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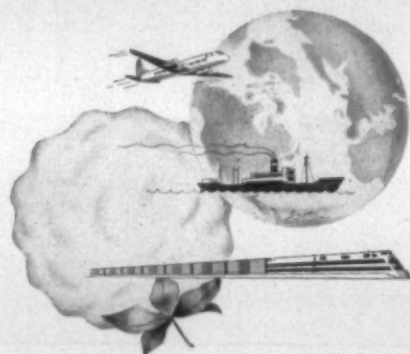
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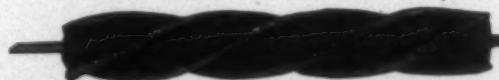
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKS, P. O. Box 406, 202 S. Towers St., Anderson, S. C.

STAHRER WOODEN SOLED SHOE CO., Davenport, Iowa.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Office, 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.; W. N. Dulaney, Southeastern Mgr.; Dan S. Miller, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: H. A. Mitchell, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. T. O'Steen, Rt. 5, Greenville, S. C.; Donald A. Barnes, 456 Sedgewick Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; L. A. Dillon, 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Nelson N. Harte, Jr., 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

STANDARD MILL SUPPLY, INC., 2319 Hutchinson Ave., Charlotte, N. C. A. Benson Davis, V-Pres. Repr.: J. Kenneth Sumner.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sales Reprs.: G. H. Little, Harrison Bldg., Room 414, 4 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Rittenhouse 9977; G. R. Douglas, 707 Columbian Mutual Towers, Memphis 3, Tenn., Tel. 8-7117; M. A. Hawkins, 3803 General Taylor St., New Orleans 15, La., Tel. Magnolia 5353; H. C. Jones, care The Stanley Sales Co., 410 Chandler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Lamar 4651; G. J. McLernon, 209 Hubbard St., San Antonio 2, Tex., Tel. Travis 3653; Charles J. Turpie, Jr., 1412 Scott Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Tel. 3-7015; J. A. Dickson, P. O. Box 390, 112 Bales Ave., Phone 9-2812, Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. P. West, Jr., 10 Semnole Dr., Greenville, S. C., Tel. 3-5932.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Cain, Mgr.; Henry P. Goodwin, Sales and Service. Greenville Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 1899, Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., V-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Davis L. Batson and Sam Zimmermann, Jr., Sales and Service. Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Shuttles, a division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Mgr.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York N. Y. Charlotte Office: 1620 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; C. F. W. Perry, Mgr., P.O. Box 809; N. C., Va. and Tenn. Repr.: W. S. Gilbert, Charlotte, N. C.; S. C. Repr.: Crawford H. Garren, P. O. Box 303, Pendleton, S. C.; Atlanta Office: 80 W. Peachtree Place, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; E. D. Estes, Mgr., 1257 Durand Drive, N. W.; Ala. Repr.: J. E. Myrick, 302 24th St., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ga. Repr.: Rodney Simpson, 80 W. Peachtree Pl. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsay St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Repr.: M. H. Cranford, 135 Walnut St., Chester, S. C.; D. R. Ivester, Clarksville, Ga.

STODGHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., THE, Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres., W. S. Terrell, Sales Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. Dist. Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk Plants and Warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers: P. C. Bogart, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; F. M. Edwards, Raleigh, N. C.; W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Meadors, Charlotte, N. C.; J. S. Leonard, Greenville, S. C.; F. G. Mitchell, Columbia, S. C.; L. C. Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Keiser, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; J. E. Buchanan, Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Wood, Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Murfee, Greensboro, N. C.; G. B. Maupin, Greensboro, N. C.; W. T. Allen, Greensboro, N. C.; C. T. Hardy, Durham, N. C.; J. G. Loudermilk, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Evans, Macon, Ga.; J. S. Sammons, Birmingham, Ala.; J. M. Malone, Montgomery, Ala.; H. E. Meunter, Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Fischer, Goldsboro, N. C.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Point, Ga.

TEXTILE LABORATORIES, Box 1396, Gastonia, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOPS, THE, Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy.

THORNBURG MACHINE WORKS, INC., P. O. Box 186, Dallas, N. C. C. O. Thornburg and F. B. McDonald.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. S. E. District Office, 3119 S. Blvd., Charlotte 3, N. C.; K. M. Slocum, Dist.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Mgr., Tel. Charlotte 2-3063. Sales Reprs.: L. A. Watts, Jr., 407 N. Allen Ave., Richmond, Va. Tel. Richmond 4-8944; W. R. Harper, 1806 Madison Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; Tel. Greensboro 8784; L. G. Compton, Jr., No. 1 Robinson St., Elizabeth Apts, Greenville, S. C.; Tel. Greenville 2-9222.

TOWER IRON WORKS, 50 Borden St., Providence 3, R. I. Sou. Reprs.: Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Charlotte 1, N. C.; Tel. Charlotte 4-8306.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Texas Repr.: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Sales Room: 1903 Augusta Rd., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reprs.: William P. Vaughan and Wm. H. Rose, P. O. Box 1048, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 1187, Athens, Ga.; Harold R. Fisher, P. O. Box 83, Concord, N. C.

UNITED STATES TESTING CO., INC., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Branches: United States Testing Co., Inc., 198 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.; Tel. Memphis 38-1246, manager S. C. Mayne; 1700 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex., Tel. Prosp. 2654.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., P. O. Box 1005, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, 219 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Agts.: R. M. Mauldin and D. M. Dunlap; 903 Whitehead Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Agt. J. W. Stribling.

USTER CORP., Main Office, Charlotte, N. C.; 80 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

VALENTINE CO., J. W., 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Box 278 Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. T. Holt Haywood, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Frank J. Swords, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Sales Room at 358-364 W. Main Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Phone 247. Also W. L. Hudson, Box 1313, Columbus, Ga.

WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., DIV. SUN CHEMICAL CORP. Main Office: 1010 44th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Sou. Plant: 907 White St., Rock Hill, S. C.; J. D. Snipes, Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Minor Hunter, 1136 Skyland Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Papini, E. R. Adair, Box 1207, Greenville, S. C.; W. E. Searcy, 425 Tilney Ave., Griffin, Ga.

WATSON & DESMOND, 301½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte 1, N. C. Repr.: John Wyatt, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; R. V. McPhail, 709 S. Jackson St., Gastonia, N. C.; A. J. Bahan, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edgar E. Ball, (Chemical Dept.) Charlotte, N. C.

WATSON & HART, 1001 E. Bessemer Ave., Goldsboro, N. C.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: John Wyatt, 703 Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Arthur J. Bahan, 810 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., West Point, Ga.

WESTPORT FIBRE CORP., Westport, Mass., Va. and N. C. Repr.: Oliver D. Landis, Inc., 718 Queens Rd., Charlotte 7, N. C.; Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Repr.: J. W. Davis, 122 Dillingham St., Columbus, Ga.; S. C. Repr.: Ralph Gossett, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.

WHITEHEAD ENGINEERING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Machine Works Office and Plant, Dowd Road, Charlotte, N. C.; R. I. Dalton, V.-Pres. and Sou. Agt.; Charlotte Repair Shop, Z. C. Childers, Sales Mgr.; Atlanta, Ga., Office, 1015 Healey Bldg., B. B. Peacock, Sou. Agt.; Spartanburg, S. C., 724 Montgomery Bldg., R. W. Dunn, Sou. Agt.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Repr.: William K. Shirley, 11 Wyuka St., Greenville, S. C.

WILKIN & MATTHEWS, 2511 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Hugh Wilkin and John Matthews.

WILSON CO., EMIL V., Greenville, S. C.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reprs.: C. R. Bruning, 302 N. Ridgeway Dr., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searrell, Rt. 15, Knoxville, Tenn.

Before Closing Down

- TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED -



Jared J. Mowry (left), formerly senior vice-president, has succeeded Tracy A. Adams as president of United States Finishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Mr. Mowry was elected by the board of directors following the board's dismissal

of Mr. Adams as president and general manager.

William H. Randolph, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., has retired as Southeastern sales manager of Staley Mfg. Co. under the company's retirement plan. Mr. Randolph states: "My health is good and I am quite happy. Association with my friends and customers has always been very pleasurable, but after all the years I have been in industry the duties of present-day business are a bit arduous."

William P. Poe of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed Southern representative for Matthews Equipment Co., Providence, R. I.

F. Sadler Love, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, has been succeeded as president of the Carolinas Chapter of the Quartermaster Association by Col. Samuel N. Lowry, commanding officer of the Charlotte (N. C.) Quartermaster Depot. . . . Among other officers of the Carolinas Chapter are John L. Morgan, Jr., superintendent of Stanley (N. C.) Mills, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., first vice-president, and Julian

Harmon, vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., member of the board of managers.

L. E. Taylor has been named Southern manager for National Ring Traveler Co., Pawtucket, R. I., and will make his headquarters at the firm's office and distributing depot at 131 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



William A. Sipprell, Jr., has resigned as president of H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., to become president of Cleveland (Ohio) Welding Co., a subsidiary of American Machine & Foundry Co., New York. Mr.

Sipprell, who has been associated with H & B since 1946, will continue as a director of that company.

Dan C. Gunter, Jr., will continue to operate the Smith Textile Apron Co. and Yates D. Smith Co., Gastonia, N. C., and the businesses will be carried on under the same names. For the past five years Mr. Gunter had operated the businesses in partnership with the late Yates D. Smith, who died May 10.

Recent promotions at the Manchester (Ga.) Plant of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., follows: J. W. Shiver, from assistant overseer to overseer of spinning; Fred McRae, from assistant overseer to

overseer of spooling and twisting; and D. Vance Sanders, from spooling room second hand to assistant overseer of spooling and twisting succeeding Mr. McRae.

Horace Penn has been promoted to foreman of the dyeing and bleaching department at the towel mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Fieldale, Va. Mr. Penn, who joined Fieldcrest in 1947, prior to his recent promotion was a research and development engineer at the Fieldcrest plant in Spray, N. C.

R. C. McCall, Sr., president of Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C., and McCall Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C., was honored recently at commencement exercises of Bob Jones University, Greenville, S. C., when he was presented the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Mr. McCall is a member of the executive committee of the university's board of trustees.



Raymond A. Norman of Greenville, S. C., assistant treasurer of the Southern Shuttle Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., has joined Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. at its Millbury, Mass., plant. He will serve as assistant superintendent of the company and will be associated with both Harold E. Goff, superintendent, and Donald R. Scott, assistant sales manager. Mr. Norman has been assistant treasurer of Southern Shuttles division for the past 12½ years. He first joined South-

ern Shuttles as office manager and purchasing agent.

William H. Ruffin, president and treasurer of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of textile science by North Carolina State College at commencement exercises June 8.

Charles E. Daniel, head of Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., was awarded the honorary doctor of science degree by The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., at commencement exercises June 14. Mr. Daniel is an alumnus of The Citadel.

John M. Hamrick, secretary of Alma Mills, Musgrove Mills and Paola Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., has been named chairman of the board of trustees of Limestone College at Gaffney.

Dr. David W. Chaney has been named senior group leader in charge of the research section for the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala. Dr. Chaney joined Chemstrand in August, 1951, following nine years of service as a research chemist with American Viscose Corp.

Laurence C. Holt has been appointed Acrilan manufacturing superintendent for Chemstrand. Mr. Holt joined Chemstrand in February, 1951, following a two-year association as a research development engineer for Monsanto Chemical Co. His other previous associations include Pacific Mills, Celanese Corp. of America and Chipcoee Mfg. Co.

Dr. George E. Holbrook has been appointed director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority. Dr. Holbrook, who is assistant director of the development department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has been serving as assistant director of the N.P.A. chemical division since March 31.

John P. Holmes, vice-president of Celanese Corp. of America, June 15 observed his 25th year of service with the company. As a token of the company's appreciation he was the recipient of a gold watch. Mr. Holmes came to Celanese after being graduated from Georgia Institute of Technology, where he received a bachelor's degree in textile engineering. After spending two years each in the Charlotte, N. C., and Chicago, Ill., offices of the company, he came to the New York headquarters. In recent years, he has been in charge of knit fabrics for the corporation.

William S. Dunning has been transferred by American Viscose Corp. from the weaving division of its textile research department at Marcus Hook, Pa., to its fabric development department in New York. Mr. Dunning attended Manhattan College before World War II, then served four years in the U. S. Air Force. He was graduated from Philadelphia Textile Institute in 1949 and the same year joined American Viscose Corp.

Dr. Joseph D. Loconti of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot's pioneering research and development laboratories recently received the United States Quartermaster research directors' award. He received the award for his work in the development of temperature indicators. Honorable mention was given David Feldman, technologist of the textile and leather

division of the Philadelphia Q.M. Depot research and development laboratories, for his achievements in flame-proofing of textiles.

John D. Rollins, superintendent of Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp., Rock Hill, S. C., from June, 1949, until April, 1952, has rejoined the firm as general manager, succeeding R. A. Morgan. A native of Forest City, N. C., Mr. Rollins is a graduate of the School of Textiles at N. C. State College. He has previously held responsible positions with Springs Cotton Mills, Burlington Mills and Dan River Mills.

OBITUARIES

Walter W. Birge, 74, a pioneer in the development of rayon, died June 13 at a hospital in Boston, Mass. Mr. Birge was the first president of Industrial Fibre Corp., which later became the Industrial Rayon Co. Surviving are his widow, two sons, two daughters, two brothers and a sister.

James M. Butler, 83, retired textile executive of St. Pauls, N. C., died recently. He was a founder of St. Pauls Cotton Mills and helped organize the McEachern Cotton Mills, Earnelston Cotton Mills, Cape Fear Cotton Mills, and plants at Fayetteville and Red Springs, N. C. His son, Julian, is vice-president of Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C. Also surviving are his widow, another son, and three daughters.

John A. MacMillan, 79, director and former president and chairman of the board

of the Dayton (Ohio) Rubber Co., died June 7. Mr. MacMillan joined Dayton in 1908, bringing with him his airless tire invention and the company, which had been engaged in the manufacture of fruit jar rings and washers, began making the MacMillan hard tire. Mr. MacMillan is survived by his wife.

Max Schiffman, 54, president of Macanal Textile Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., since the firm's formation about 20 years ago, died June 7. Mr. Schiffman also was president and majority stockholder of Macanal Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; Moroweb Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C.; Hamer (S. C.) Spinning Mills, Inc.; Macanal Mills No. 2, Maiden, N. C.; and Carolina Knitcraft Corp., Salisbury and Dallas, N. C. Surviving are his widow and three sisters.

MILL NEWS

WALLHALLA, S. C. — Company-owned houses of Chipcoee Mfg. Co. are to be sold and employees of the firm will be given first priority to buy the house in which they are now living. All of the houses will be carefully examined by mill officials to determine the correct selling price of each.

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Union Bleachery, one of the nation's largest textile finishing plants, has reached the half century mark in its operation—50 years of continual growth serving the finishing industry. Union Bleachery was started in 1902 by the J. B. Duke, B. N. Duke and Thomas Fortune Ryan interests, on the present site. It



TWELVE NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MEN are in this group of executives who attended a three-day study course in conference procedure and leadership sponsored at Charlotte, N. C., May 20-22 by the National Foremen's Institute of New London, Conn.

In the group are R. L. Mauldin and L. C. Green of North Carolina Finishing Co. at Salisbury, Walter M. Clark of Locke Cotton Mills at Concord, James McCutchen of Leward Cotton Mills at Worthville, W. L. Frickhoeffer of Hudson Hosiery Co. at Charlotte, H. P. Rilling of American Enka Corp. at Enka, L. Lewis Hallman and Earl M. Wood of Robbins Mills at Aberdeen, M. G. Allen of Alexander Mfg. Co. at Forest City, J. E. Kimbrell of Terrell Machine Co. at Charlotte, J. W. Herring of Randolph Mills at Franklinville, and Fred W. Suther of Carol May Finishing Co. at Concord.

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

is the second oldest custom finishing plant in the South and has been in constant operation since its beginning. Concurrently with the 50th anniversary, Cone Mills Corp. purchased Union Bleachery, thus continuing its solid position among the leaders of the textile industry. The plant has a capacity of more than 2,000,000 yards of finished cotton and synthetic piece goods weekly, and occupies over 400,000 square feet of building space on nearly 400 acres of land. One year's production of finished yardage, sewn end to end, would go around the world $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. The plant employs about 900 people.

SEVIER, N. C. — The new American Thread plant located near Sevier will be 1,320 feet long, and range from 200 to 400 feet wide. It will be all one story, totally enclosed and air conditioned. It is anticipated that employment of over 800 workers will be required when operations start in the early Fall. While full operations are not expected before March of 1953, a major training program for new employees will be started in July of this year. Harvey Eastman has been appointed general manager of the plant. Houses are being erected on a wooded site near the plant for key employees. Steel work started in May. A basement 200 by 280 feet is provided under the dye-house for machine shops, etc. A small mezzanine floor for chemical mixing to provide gravity feeding is also incorporated in the dyehouse. The total floor area of this new plant is reported to be nearly 600,000 square feet.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—A new warehouse for the Tectron Southern plant at Williamston is now under way according to a recent announcement by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., general contractors for this project. The warehouse will connect the existing weaving plant with a newly planned acetate weaving plant which will be completed as soon as N.P.A. approval comes through. The warehouse project is reported to represent an investment of approximately \$200,000 and will provide more than 36,000 square feet of the most modern type warehouse facilities. The new acetate weaving plant soon to get under way will be 444 by 518 feet, totally enclosed and air conditioned. It is reported that the foundations of this plant have been completed for several months and progress has been delayed due to lack of authorization for steel.

WHITNEY, S. C.—Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass., is closing its Danvers Bleachery at Peabody, Mass., and the entire bleaching and finishing operations of the company will be consolidated at its plant in Whitney. Whitney is near Spartanburg. The consolidation is expected to take place shortly after June 28. Rudolph C. Dick, president, said "serious competitive conditions now prevailing in the industry make it necessary that the company take every advantage of every opportunity to reduce the cost of operation." The decision to move South cancels a former plan to move the Danvers operations to the firm's Pequot Mills in Salem, Mass.

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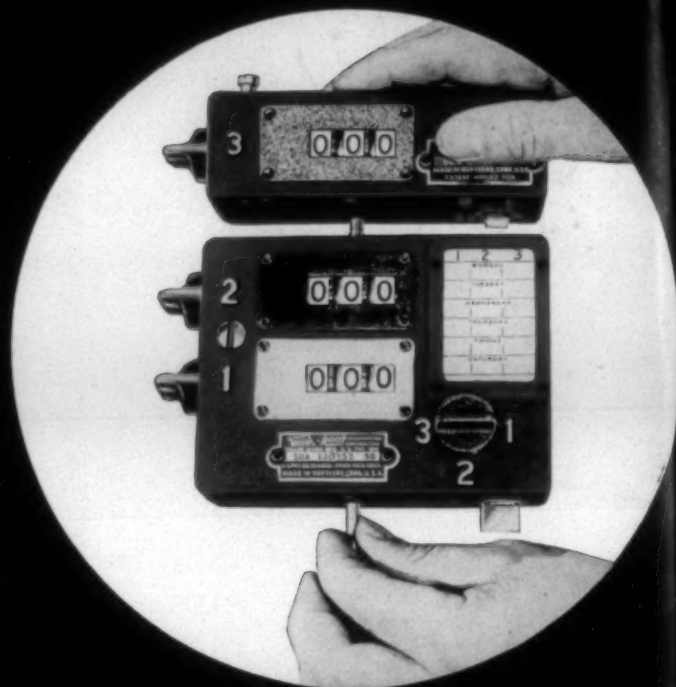
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